

Socialist landslide gives Mitterrand absolute control

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 21

The Socialist Party won a historic victory in tonight's second ballot of the French parliamentary elections and the Communist Party suffered an historic defeat. With an estimated 296 seats, the Socialists have obtained some 50 seats more than the absolute majority of 246 in the new National Assembly, and seven times as many as the Communist Party, which has been more than halved in strength by the irresistible force of the Socialist landslide.

Paradoxically, the Communists may reap Cabinet posts in spite of their mauling at the hands of the voters.

The Socialist election record has only once been bettered in this century; by the Gaullist victory in the June 1968 backlash against the students' and workers' unrest of the previous May. They are now in sole command of the new Parliament and in a position to translate into law, without let or hindrance from any party on their right or on their left, all the policies contained in their programme.

The question is which programme: the Socialist manifesto of 1980, with its strong Marxist overtones; or the "socialist project" adopted under this year's election campaign, with its emphasis on doctrinal principles like nationalization, or President Mitterrand's own campaign promises, which are distinctly more social democratic in tone.

Whatever the answer to this question, it is abundantly clear that a clear majority of French voters, which has been translated into an overwhelming majority of members of Parliament by the amplifying effects of the majority voting system, have opted for a social democratic type of society, and not for a socialist one, and even less for the Marxist variety.

They have shown this through their two successive rejections of the Communist Party, on April 26 and on June 14, when it lost about one million voters.

It is also abundantly clear, as several commentators emphasized this evening, that the Socialists also have sole responsibility for the success or failure of their policy. They cannot, like the Gaullist predecessors, plead the divisions of the government majority in mitigation of it.

That is why there is a strong probability that France, for the first time since 1946, will have Communist ministers in the Government. M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, stated explicitly tonight that it was a possibility, and there would be talks tomorrow between the two parties.

Whatever the shock, the presence of Communists in the Government would be to confidence both in business circles in France and to foreign opinion. President Mitterrand is likely to decide that, as they have no hold over him and are a diminished political force, it is preferable to make them share in the responsibility for the conduct of affairs, than to leave them free to set up a left-wing opposition to his government if things become difficult for it.

This would also be in tune with his strategy of the union of the left, and the unequivocal following anchorage of Socialist policy, to which he owes his victory both in the presidential and in the parliamentary elections.

In a sense, the Socialist victory is almost too complete and the defeat of their enemies too resounding. The balance of political forces is now too one-sided—ever since the day of Gaullist domination. It will require enormous will and statesmanship on the part of M. Mitterrand to keep the many trends in his own party under control, and to steer the French ship of state on a steady course.

While the Socialists gained some 173 seats, more than doubling their strength, the Communists dropped from 86 to 43. The outgoing majority suffered a rout of similar proportions with the Gaullist strength in the new parliament reduced from 155 to 81, and the Giscardian UDF from 119 to 71.

Along the leaders of this outgoing majority M. Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, had the bonafide to choose on television tonight. "We must draw the lessons of events by seeking the causes in ourselves and not elsewhere. These were the failure of the outgoing majority to convince a majority of French voters that it could introduce the policy of change they wanted."

The completeness of the Socialists' victory was emphasized this evening by the devastation they wrought among leading personalities both of the outgoing majority and of the Communist Party. M. Georges Marchais was the only member of the secretariat of the Communist Party's central committee to recover his seat. All five others lost theirs.

On the other side of the political divide, a number of M. Giscard d'Estaing's former ministers and members of his staff were engulfed in the pink tide which has submerged the country. Worst off for the Giscardian UDF, it has lost the head of its parliamentary party, M. Roger Chénard, and its future as a coherent political force is very doubtful.

Today's voting participation was substantially higher than Sunday's, which almost bore an all time record for abstentions under the Fifth Republic, with the exception of the parliamentary elections of 1962. But even so, with a poll of around 76 per cent compared with just under 71 per cent a week ago, the results merely accentuated the trends of the first ballot.

Mitterrand promises democratic reforms, page 4

Communists offer support

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 21

M. Pierre Juquin, one of the Communist Party leaders who lost his seat to a Socialist in the first round of the French National Assembly elections, said tonight his party was immediately ready to take office in government.

The party supporters had loyally backed the Socialists throughout the campaign. Their votes had been decisive in winning the presidency for M. Mitterrand and had confirmed that victory in the legislative elections. The conditions had therefore been met for the Communists to assume their full role within the Government of the left.

M. Georges Marchais, leader of the Communist Party, said in the course of a radio discussion with M. Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, that he was quite prepared to agree to the principle of collective Cabinet responsibility if Communists were to be given a seat in government.

"Our two parties will keep their identity," he said. As far as he was concerned, there was no obstacle which could stop the participation of Communists in government, even on issues such as foreign policy.

M. Jospin thanked the millions of voters of all classes who had made "this historic victory" possible. Tonight was a time for joy, tomorrow would be a time for work.

M. Jospin claimed in his victory statement not only had the Socialist Party won absolute majority, but the Communist Party had won all the 43 seats where it was standing because of the way Socialist supporters had loyally transferred their vote. It remains to be seen whether this means that the Socialists may now consider bringing Communists into government.

The clear result, he said, had



amplified the success of President Mitterrand, who showed that the people had rejected "the propaganda of fear of the defeated right."

M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, said the historic victory meant that France had rediscovered its real face, that of human rights. "The French have chosen to lift up their heads," he said.

The Socialist Party had decided to master progress and to put it at the service of mankind. It had the confidence now, to reconcile man with his environment.

The size of their victory gave the party an added responsibility, he said. It had to know and learn its limits. To bring about the great changes planned would need the help of the greatest number of people, but it had both the will and the necessary time.

M. Jacques Chirac, leader of the RPR Gaullist, said that

France had gone down a road where it would meet nothing but disappointment. "The Socialist methods will fail here as they have failed everywhere else," he said.

M. Chirac said he had fought with all his strength with no other aim than the future of his country; but the desire for change was stronger and most of the people had turned against the policies of the past 20 years.

M. Michel Pinton, spokesman for the Giscardian UDF movement, said, in his view the Socialists were going to destroy the Communists "because you cannot govern France with the backing of just 25 per cent of the electorate." There were also tactical reasons for such a relationship, since the Socialists wanted to involve the Communists in the Government.

The UDF would now play its role in opposition in a constructive way.



Chay Blyth reaching the United States yesterday to win "The Observer"/Europe 1 transatlantic yacht race. He and Rob James sailed 3,000 miles from Plymouth in 14 days, 13 hours, 54 minutes, clipping three days off the previous record.

One dead and 16 hurt in London Tube fire

By Sarah Segue

A middle-aged man died and 16 people, six men and 10 women, were taken to hospital after a fire broke out in a cable store cupboard between two tunnels at Goudge Street London Transport underground station yesterday.

Casualties were taken to the University College Hospital nearby and three people, a train driver and two women in their 20s, were detained overnight for observation. A train guard was also being treated for smoke inhalation, but the other casualties were allowed home.

Passengers, trapped in three trains, were evacuated and people in one train were walked back along the track to Warren Street station after an attempt by a second train to push it into Goudge Street failed.

Divisional Fire Officer Douglas Richardson said: "There was certainly no sign of panic. We just led them out. We led them to safety in as slow and as calm a way as we could."

The fire, discovered at 5.45 pm, was in a store cupboard in the north-bound tunnel of Goudge Street, underground on

the Northern Line. One train had stopped at Goudge Street and people were brought out of the station overcame by smoke.

Mr Richardson said people were choking and distressed. There was a lot of smoke, a not tremendous risk, he said.

He was unable to say how many passengers had been evacuated from the tunnel but hundreds of passengers were thought to have been trapped in other Northern Line trains when the power was switched off for the rescue.

Among the casualties taken to University College Hospital were Miss Sharon Shacter, aged 22, and her mother, Mrs Barbara Shacter, aged 45. Miss Shacter said she smelt smoke coming through the window. It is not yet known what caused the fire at Goudge Street. It was the third fire in recent years at London Underground stations. The other two were on the Piccadilly Line at Covent Garden and Russell Square on June 11 and are being investigated by London Transport police.

Photograph, page 2

Job losses will 'keep on rising'

By Francis Williams

Britain is facing more than another decade of sluggish economic growth, continued high inflation and mounting unemployment, according to the latest forecast from Cambridge Econometrics published today.

Manufacturing production and total industrial output will still be below 1979 levels in 1990, inflation will be running at 10 per cent a year, while unemployment is predicted to climb steadily to 13 million by 1995 and a peak of 4 million over the following 10 years.

In the short term Cambridge Econometrics sees "no sign of any sustained economic recovery this year or next, though of the recession has now been reached."

Instead it expects the Government to engineer a classic pre-election boom in 1983 by cutting the basic rates of income tax to 25 per cent, even at the cost of abandoning its objective of further reducing public sector borrowing.

"By this stage in the Government's life we believe that a dramatic cut in direct taxes will become a political imperative," the report says.

Cambridge Econometrics is the commercial arm of an economic modelling research project at the university and is not connected with the Cambridge Economic Policy Group headed by Mr Wynne Godley.

The report does not expect the Government's objective of single figure inflation by early next year to be achieved, mainly because of sterling's recent fall.

It sees inflation slipping from an average of 12 per cent this year to 11 per cent in 1982, and remaining around these levels for the subsequent four years. This is in sharp contrast to Mrs Thatcher's statement last week that the Government was aiming for nothing less than cutting inflation to low single figures.

Continued inflation above 10 per cent per annum, and the unemployment over the medium term highlight the failure of the present government's monetarist experiment," the report says.

Unions to press Fowler over rail cash 'strings'

By David Felton and Peter Hill

Rail union leaders later today will press Mr Norman Fowler, the Transport Minister, for clarification of the productivity strings which the Government intends to attach to its approval of funding the electrification programme to be undertaken by British Rail.

The minister will meet the rail unions and Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, after he has made a statement to Parliament on the electrification programme discussed at last week's Cabinet meeting.

Union leaders believe the Government will be prepared to accept a plan involving investment of £720m over the next 10 years, but think that the Cabinet may want to delay the start of the programme.

The impression has grown over the past few days that BR will only be allowed to go ahead with electrification of the net-

work after having satisfied the Government of profitability and productivity.

A delay would enable ministers to gauge the extent to which BR management was getting to grips with further reductions in staffing on the railways, which they believe are heavily overmanned.

For their part, the unions are expected to argue that the network is suffering because of a shortage of manpower, and will underline their concern by the present 10,000 unfilled vacancies.

The National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Salaried Staffs Association will probably be prepared to talk about improved productivity measures although NUR leaders will be careful not to enter into any commitment ahead of the union's annual conference.

Continued on back page, col 8

Black teenager is stabbed to death after 500 riot in Peckham

By Craig Seton

Police in south London were yesterday hunting three white youths who stabbed a black teenager to death in Peckham only about an hour after 500 youths had rioted in the area, smashing shop windows, looting and attacking police.

The dead youth, aged about 18 or 19, had still not been identified last night. His death followed the violence in another part of Peckham on Saturday night, are still being treated as separate incidents; but some local people fear they will seriously inflame racial tension in the area, which is only two miles from where serious rioting erupted in Brixton in April.

Three police officers were slightly injured, 30 shops were damaged or looted, and 30 people were arrested in the second of the two incidents which happened just after a fair on Peckham Rye common closed down at about 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

Witnesses said a crowd of between 400 and 500 mainly black youths gathered by the common and charged into Rye Lane, the local shopping centre, smashing shop windows and taking goods. Police cars were pelted and in one incident a stolen camera was thrown

through a police car windscreen, hitting a policeman who needed 12 stitches.

The crowd left a trail of smashed shop windows for more than half a mile. Electrical and shoe shops seemed to have been the main target and the cost of damage and theft is expected to run into many thousands of pounds. The youths dispersed later in a housing estate nearby.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that two of the 30 people arrested had been charged, one with threatening behaviour and another with theft of a pedal cycle. Of the other 28 still being questioned, 26 were black and one was aged only 12. Other charges are to follow.

About an hour after that incident, the black youth was attacked in the Senol Fish Bar in Old Kent Road, about a mile and a half away, after an argument with three white youths, aged between 15 and 18.

The attacker fled and the black teenager staggered from the fish bar and collapsed outside a public house. He died later in Guy's Hospital.

youth to contact the police and asked for witnesses who may have seen the attackers.

The immediate cause of the flare-up on Saturday night was still unclear yesterday, as shopkeepers cleared damage and boarded up windows. Several said it was Brixton "all over again"; but other people in the area said the violence did not appear to be racially motivated or directed at the police and did not last long.

Mrs Ann Ward, a Southwark borough councillor and deputy leader of the council, said last night: "I think everyone is exaggerating how bad it was."

Four hundred skinheads, including several punks, ran amuck through Sheffield on Saturday after taking part in an organized peaceful march to protest against police harassment (Our Sheffield Correspondent writes).

Seize Bani-Sadr, Tehran orders

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 21

Iran's Revolutionary Prosecutor-General tonight ordered the arrest of President Bani-Sadr as he slipped into hiding, officials say they believe he is moving from house to house in the capital. His wife was arrested in Tehran yesterday but later released, according to the state radio.

The vote this afternoon to impeach the President was greeted in Parliament by cries of "death to Bani-Sadr."

Within minutes of the vote, Hojatoleslam Akhbari Rafsanjani, the speaker, told about 500 demonstrators outside that he would immediately take the decision to Ayatollah Khomeini.

The vote was emphatic—177 voted to declare the President "politically incompetent"; only one voted against and 12 abstained.

As the weary-looking Speaker prepared to journey up to the Ayatollah's north Tehran home with the decision, thousands of jubilant fundamentalist supporters marched through the centre of the city acclaiming the vote. "We are the party of God," they cried. "For sure the President must be executed. Be careful, he doesn't run away."

Today's second day of debate on the motion was dominated by the violence that erupted in the capital and elsewhere yesterday, claiming at least 24 lives.

The authorities today delivered a harsh response to that violence, executing 15 supporters of the Marxist group involved in the rioting in Tehran's Evin prison this morning. The state radio said "most" of those executed had personally been involved in the disturbances.

But the debate itself ended on a festive note, deputies laughing and chatting spiritedly as they cast their coloured voting cards in two silver pots. [Ankara: Western diplomatic sources here said today that they believed President Bani-Sadr has left Iran (Reuters reports).]

The sources, speaking after conversations with senior Turkish officials, said they believed the Iranian President may have fled to Turkey, which borders north Iran, but that he was probably no longer in this country.

"We don't know where he has gone, but we believe he is no longer in Iran", one senior diplomat said.

Wimbledon sets a record

By Rex Bellamy

The seedings suggest that a girl aged 19 has an outside chance of winning £25,752 (almost twice the total sum paid out in prize money when open competition was introduced in 1968) by winning seven singles matches and eleven doubles during the Wimbledon championships, which begin today. The total prize fund for the five championships is a record £282,428, plus £15,368 for the two plate events.

Jana Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia, is the Australian and French singles champion, seeded second in the women's singles, eighth with Betty Stove in the women's doubles, and fourth with Ilie Nastase in the mixed doubles. The last triple champion, Billie Jean King, won £3,550 for the feat in 1973.

The only leading players missing are the women's champion, Evonne Cawley, who recently had a baby, Mrs King, who has withdrawn from serious competition, Greer Stevens, who has married and retired, Gene Mayer and Kim Warwick (both injured) and four men who dislike playing on grass.

Four teenagers have been seeded to reach the last eight of the women's singles and one of them, Tracy Austin, seems the likeliest winner.

Wimbledon guide, page 7

Pope rests after sudden return to Rome hospital

The Pope was resting after returning to the Rome hospital where he was operated on after the attack on his life last month. Alarm about an intestinal infection requiring an operation has abated and the

cause of his recent high temperature has been attributed to symptoms of pleurisy. A communiqué said constant movement had affected the Pope's recovery and tests had been advised.

Page 6

Botham to stay despite defeat

an Botham was reappointed as England captain for the second Test match against Australia at Lord's next week after England had been defeated by four wickets in the first Test at Trent Bridge.

Plan agreed for EEC budget

The European Commissioners banished their officials and met in a Belgian seaside hotel over the weekend to put the finishing touches to their plan for a reform of the EEC budget.

Page 4

Eleven killed in Cairo rioting

Government threats and a show of power by the police, and the military were rioting in Cairo between Muslims and Coptic Christians, which left 11 people dead and about 80 injured. Thousands of soldiers and policemen struggled to control the fighting, which apparently started over Muslim plans to build a mosque on land earmarked for a Coptic church.

Page 4

'Yes' to missiles

Herr Helmut Schmidt, ignoring protests from Protestant churchmen, reiterated West Germany's willingness to have new nuclear missiles stationed on its soil, but said other Nato countries, such as Holland, must also accept them.

Page 6

IRA aid attacked

Mr Dennis Canconnan, Labour spokesman on Northern Ireland, condemned United States supporters of the IRA after a campaign and a flame thrower, among other weapons allegedly destined for Ulster, were found in New York.

Page 3

Home News	2, 3	Events	26	Science	2
Overseas News	4, 5	Features	13	TV & Radio	7-10
Arts	11	Obituary	13	Theatre, etc	25
Book review	11	Parliament	14	Tripos results	14
Business	15-20	Premium Bonds	26	25 Years Ago	14
Court	14	Property	23	Weather	14
crossword	26	Lightning	14	Wills	14
Harry	12	Page 2	6		

science report is on page 2; Personal, pages 23 and 24; Times Information Service, back page

A bridge to property worldwide.

Tower Bridge stands out above all Thames bridges for its integrity of design and long tradition of bringing together people and property—between two banks.

Like the bridge, JLW opens its doors to worldwide trade and is a well established route to commercial and industrial property.

JLW provides a close linked worldwide network of professional people highly experienced in the following aspects of property:

- BUILDING MANAGEMENT
- PROPERTY INVESTMENT
- PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS
- PROJECT MANAGEMENT
- BUILDING SURVEYING
- DEVELOPMENT
- ACQUISITION
- INVESTMENT
- VALUATION
- AUCTIONS
- RESEARCH
- FINANCE
- SALES

Jones Lang Wootton
Chartered Surveyors
International Real Estate Consultants

109 Mount Street, London W1Y 9AS. Tel. 01-433 6040. Telex 23655.
Kent House, Telegraph Street, Moorgate, London EC2A 7UL. Tel. 01-639 9040

Labour attack on US backing as IRA cache is found

American support for the IRA was condemned by Mr. Dennis Connaughton, Labour spokesman on Northern Ireland, yesterday after a big arms discovery in New York.

Mr. Connaughton, MP for Mansfield, said he hoped certain Americans, including Mr. Edward Koch, Mayor of New York, would learn a lesson from the weapons seized by FBI agents.

Mr. Connaughton said: "Those Americans who put money into tin boxes, thinking they are doing something humane, should recognise that some of this money is spent on bombs and bullets."

The Northern Ireland Office said last night that two senior government officials had flown to America to try to counter IRA propaganda successes there.

A number of MPs have been to the United States to try to explain Britain's position. But Mr. Connaughton, who has represented the Labour Party on such visits, said: "Sometimes it is like talking to the deaf."

□ New York: Federal agents have charged three New Yorkers with planning to send a 20mm cannon, a flame thrower and an arsenal of other weapons to the IRA.

Patrick Mullin, aged 43, George Harrison, aged 67, and Thomas Joseph Falvey, aged 63, were released after putting up bail of \$100,000 (about £50,000). Mr. Harrison and Mr. Falvey were arrested on Friday after it is alleged they paid an undercover agent \$16,000 in cash for 44 automatic weapons and two dozen shells for the 20mm cannon. Mr. Donald McGorty, an FBI special agent in charge of a division investigating international terrorism, said—

Move for political test blocked

□ The government's intention to test political opinion in Northern Ireland later this year over a resumption of talks with leaders of the various parties has been blocked before any firm decision has been announced. (Our Belfast Correspondent writes).

Mr. Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, has told Mr. Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that the party is not interested in a settlement based entirely within Northern Ireland but only if there is an "elastic agenda" under which the crisis in the province can be discussed in a wider all-Ireland context.

He added that even in the unlikely event of agreement by the other parties to take part in the discussion on a wider front the SDLP would be absent un-

less questions over H-block had been resolved.

"We will concentrate our energies on the processes initiated by the Dublin summit," he said, "and will not be side-tracked into any other approach which would not only be unsuccessful but extremely damaging to the political process."

It had been suggested that the Government is considering talks either with individual political party leaders or in a more formal setting to explore the possibilities of a greater development of government powers.

IRA mortar attack seriously injures boy

□ A mortar bomb attack on an army base in West Belfast on Saturday night seriously injured Stephen Sweeney, a boy aged six, and slightly injured five soldiers.

Two young girls in an upstairs bedroom of a house in Beechfield Park near by escaped injury when one of the bombs crashed through the roof and failed to explode.

The attack was on the MacRory Park base on the Witerock Road. Five shells were fired in quick succession from a lorry which had been hijacked and was parked behind a row of houses 70 yards away. A number of shots were also fired.

Four of the mortar shells pierced the perimeter fence. Three exploded and caused damage inside the base and extensive damage to houses around it.

The injured boy was struck by shrapnel and wounded in the head and chest at the door of a house in Witerock Drive. He is said to be ill in hospital.

The bomb that struck the house landed a few feet from the girls' bedroom after crashing into the bathroom and finally failing to rest near their bedroom door. In Witerock Crescent, a short distance away, a handicapped man was knocked from his wheelchair by the force of the blast.

The hundredth full-time member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to die in Northern Ireland since the troubles began 12 years ago, was shot in Newry, co. Down on Saturday while having an off-duty drink at his local public house. He was Constable Neil Quinn, aged 53, married man and father of three who lived in the town and would have been 30 years in the RUC yesterday.

Constable Quinn, who was not in uniform, was shot at close range by two youths who drew up on a motorcycle outside the Bridge Bar in North Street. They walked into the bar, drew pistols and fired at least nine shots at the policeman, who managed to get behind the bar and staggered to the rear of the premises before collapsing. He died shortly afterwards.

The youths, who were wearing leather jackets and had their faces hidden by crash helmets, made off on their motorcycle towards the Irish Embassy border two miles away. The IRA admitted responsibility for the shooting.

Constable Quinn was the second member of the force to be murdered last week. A part-time officer, Constable Christopher Kyle, was shot on his way home from work at Omagh, co. Tyrone. This year 27 members of the security forces have been murdered, more than in the whole of 1980.

In Londonderry three policemen, and a policewoman were slightly hurt when an explosion demolished a derelict building in Sackville Street during rioting on Saturday.



A field day for field marshals

Field Marshal Sir Richard Hull (left), seems to be taking a different view from that of his colleagues, the field marshals Lord Harding of Petherton (second from left) Sir Roland Gibbs and Lord Carver, to their evident amusement. They were attending the dedication yesterday of a stained glass window to the memory of the late Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer at the Royal Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst. It was the tenth such window to be placed in the chapel.

Freedom and turmoil for Kagan

By Arthur Osman

Lord Kagan's release from Rugeley Open Prison at Wetherby, West Yorkshire, this morning seems likely to lead to a legal and financial turmoil of greater complexity than that which led to his sentence at Leeds Crown Court in December.

Lord Kagan, who was stripped of his knighthood while serving six of the 10 months imposed for theft and falsification of accounts, a sentence which was subsequently described as modest by the Court of Appeal, is faced with crippling financial liabilities.

These include a combination of fines imposed by Mr Justice Jupp in addition to the prison sentence, legal costs, money he owes to Kagan Textiles of Eiland, and unpaid tax claimed by the Inland Revenue.

There have been rumours in West Yorkshire since the beginning of this year about the uncertain future of some Kagan companies.

One of the great mysteries of the Kagan saga is still unresolved: what is in Swiss bank accounts. Their contents were never fully revealed to the court at Leeds.

Estimates of Lord Kagan's liabilities vary between £1.5m and £3m. His legal and financial affairs will take many months to untangle. He still has property abroad including a home on the Costa del Sol in Spain where he spent several months before his arrest and extradition from France last July. Close friends who had seen him during his imprisonment were not available for comment yesterday.

CANOEISTS DROWN

Two teenage boys from Cleator, near Whitehaven, Cumbria, drowned while playing in a two-man canoe at a flooded mine site near their home on Saturday. Police said the boat used by John Goodfellow, aged 16, and Colin Pratt, aged 15, appeared unsafe.

Backers protest

Backers attacker for bawdy Benny

By Kenneth Goo

Sequences featuring the dancers Hill's Angels in *The Benny Hill Show* have been described by Mr. Timothy Bevan, chairman of Barclays Bank, in a letter to Mrs. Mary Whitehouse as "rather more explicit than I would expect to see on television at that time of the evening."

His was one of a number of replies released by Mrs. Whitehouse, president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, after she wrote to companies, whose products were featured in commercials during the series.

The programme containing the sequences was shown on May 6.

Replies to Mrs. Whitehouse's letter were received from among others, Cadbury, Kellogg, ICI, Shell UK, Gillette Industries and Procter and Gamble. Most said that in setting up their advertising campaigns they had no knowledge in advance of the content of programmes nor was there any possibility of their being able to attempt to influence programme content.

Nevertheless, some sympathy with Mrs. Whitehouse's protest emerges from the tone of some of the letters, in particular that the sequences, which Mrs. Whitehouse says were pornographic, were shown during traditionally family viewing time, before 9 pm.

Mr. Bevan went on in his letter to say they appeared to be unnecessary to the basic material of the show. He added: "Although our current series of television advertisements has come to an end, and the question of whether we appear amid similar programmes does not arise for the time being, I have asked our advertising department to communicate my opinion of the programme to the Independent Broadcasting Authority."

The IBA is also referred to in a letter from a chairman of the points division of ICI, Mr. R. C. Hampel. A commercial for Dulux was screened during the show.

Although he and his senior colleagues had not seen the programme, Mrs. Whitehouse shared Mrs. Whitehouse's belief that television has a significant effect on its audience, and its obligations are therefore all the greater to ensure appropriate standards.

Mr. Hampel, a copy of the correspondence, were being sent to Lord Thompson of Monmouth, chairman of the IBA and a non-executive director of ICI, and to the company, advertising agency.

Cadbury told Mrs. Whitehouse that with the exception of her letter it had had no complaints about advertising during the programme.

Shell UK Oil wrote that its advertisements were aimed at specific target audiences which it expected to be watching at the time of transmission.

The letter, from Mr. H. F. Wickham, manager of the marketing communications division, ended: "We are hopeful that your representations to the IBA with regard to transmissions during family viewing time will have ensured that the material will in no way be salacious."

A spokesman for the IBA said it was difficult through a single channel to serve a wide variety of tastes, something Channel Four would improve.

"If we thought the Benny Hill show was leading the way to pornography then we would not allow the programme to be broadcast. We do think it represents a very old tradition of broad humour which is particularly British but which some of our viewers find not to their taste."

Benny Hill returns for a new season in the autumn.

Thames Television said British comedy, from Restoration to carry-on from McGill postcards to Benny Hill, had traditionally balanced on the knife-edge between the bawdy and the obscene.

The Benny Hill Show has served TV, and its advertisers, consistently well. We do not believe it falls on the wrong side of the knife."

New ambulance strike looms

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Union leaders meet in London today to agree on a second national strike by the country's 17,000 ambulance men over the Government's 6 per cent pay offer. But ambulance men in London and Scotland are likely to preempt an official strike by calling their own 24-hour all-out stoppages this week.

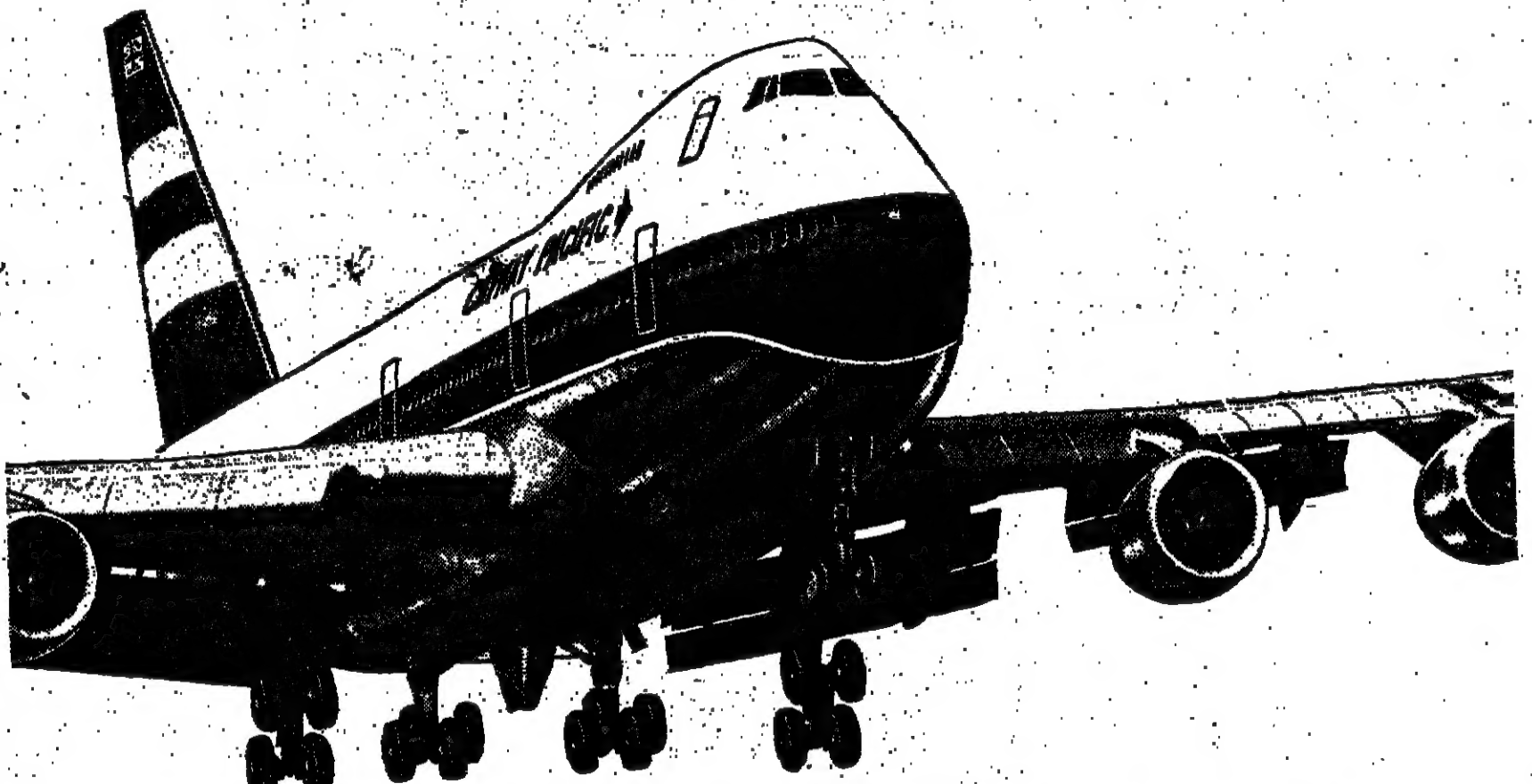
National officials of the four unions involved in the dispute are expected today to call a strike later this week, probably on Friday, during which crews will provide only emergency cover.

The executive of the National Union of Public Employees, which is expected to back the

side taken by the local conveners. Further strikes can be expected.

London and Scottish ambulance men will stand by in case of a disaster if all-out strikes are called. London staff did not take part in last Wednesday's national stoppage, having held their own strike on Monday, and while Scottish ambulance men joined the strike, they refused to handle emergencies.

In another troubled area of the public services, the Civil Service dispute today enters its fifteenth week with the unions drawing up plans to intensify selective strikes and launch a big fund-raising campaign.



HONG KONG DAILY NEWS

A Cathay Pacific exclusive

From July 1st there will be only one airline operating a daily, one-stop service between London and Hong Kong - Cathay Pacific. And Cathay Pacific is the only airline that has over 380 flights a week between Hong Kong and all the major cities of Asia, and on to Australia.

So if you're flying east, the Cathay Pacific 747 departs daily at 11.00 a.m. for Hong Kong via Bahrain. You can depend on us.

All seats fully bookable through your Travel Agent, or phone us on 01-930 7878.

BAHRAIN-BANGKOK-BRUNEI-DUBAI-FUKUOKA-HONGKONG-KUALA LUMPUR-KOBE-KINABALU-KUALA LUMPUR-LONDON-MANILA-MELBOURNE-OSAKA-PENANG-PERTH-PORT KAITUMA-SEOUL-SHANGHAI-SINGAPORE-SYDNEY-TAIPEI-TOKYO

The Swire Group

Sheffield is given house sale targets

From Our Correspondent Sheffield

Sheffield City Council, which has bitterly opposed the sale of council houses, was yesterday set a target by the Government to sell at least 100 homes a week.

A delegation of councillors was also told by Mr. John Stanley, Minister for Housing, that offers must be made within seven months to the 3,700 tenants who want to buy their homes. The council has sold only one house and the Government had threatened to intervene.

Councillor David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield's controlling Labour group, said: "We informed Mr. Stanley of the past and future rate of progress on the sale of council houses, and of the steps ahead to process applications."

Councillor Graham Cheetham, the city's Conservative spokesman on housing, said: "The Labour members of the delegation made Mr. Stanley a firm promise they would stick to the conditions. But they would not give a timetable."

Complaint over 'Sun' story on dead nurse rejected

Public interest in a nurse's death was so great that a daily newspaper was not wrong in publishing anonymous allegations about her character which bore on that legitimate public interest, the Press Council rules today.

The council rejected a complaint by Mr. J. G. Brennan of Swainson Road, Liverpool, that it was improper of *The Sun* to publish allegations about the dead nurse, Miss Helen Smith, and grant anonymity to her accuser, but found the presentation of the story distasteful.

In a front-page interview, Victor Chapple related an ex-lover's allegations of sexual encounters with Miss Smith, who was found dead after a party in Jiddah. The story said *The Sun* agreed not to disclose the man's identity, to protect his happy marriage.

Mr. Brennan complained to the editor that the article denigrated Miss Smith while giving anonymity to her former lover, and was an insult to her family and fair-minded people. For *The Sun* Mr. Ronald Spark replied that Miss Smith's death was a public issue: in the cause of justice the facts should be known.

Mr. Brennan then complained to the council, who was told by Mr. Chapple that his informant volunteered his story without asking for a penny. His information was checked before publication. Some people gave the impression Miss Smith was corrupted in Saudi Arabia. The former lover wanted to show that she was "devouring" men and drinking regularly long before she went there.

The Press Council's adjudication was: Dealing with this complaint the Press Council is not relied upon to assess the truth of the allegations reported.

Whether to publish those allegations about the character of the dead nurse without disclosing the identity of the man who made them was a difficult editorial decision. By the time the decision faced the editor the circumstances of Miss Smith's death and the way the matter had been handled subsequently had become of considerable public interest. Miss Smith's conduct and character and those of others in the story bore on that legitimate public interest. The Press Council finds *The Sun's* presentation of the story distasteful but does not find that it was wrong. The complaint against *The Sun* is therefore rejected.

MP expects Havers action on Moonies

By Robin Young

Mr. David Mellor, Conservative MP for Wandsworth, Putney, said yesterday he was confident that Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, would announce on Wednesday that he will ask the Charity Commissioners to strip the Unification Church of Great Britain, the Moonies, of charitable status.

After Mr. Denis Orme, the spiritual director of the Unification Church in Britain, lost a libel action against the *Daily Mail*, the Charity Commission said there were no grounds to

deprive the Moonies of charitable status. Mr. Mellor said he and other MPs had pursued the issue because Mr. Orme had said that the loss of charitable status, which carries tax exemption on investments, would be ruinous. If the Charity Commissioners, who have promised to review their decision, were to go against a request from Sir Michael, he would, as the Government's senior law officer, be able to appeal to the High Court.

A Commons motion calling for an end to the movement's charitable status has been signed by 90 MPs. Mr. Mellor said yesterday that he had seldom known such unanimity. The Moonies have given notice that they are to appeal against the High Court jury's verdict in the action against the *Daily Mail*, which was that the newspaper's accusation that the Moonies had brainwashed converts and broken up families was not libellous. The Unification Church was ordered to pay full costs, estimated at more than £500,000.

سكس انا الفحل

OVERSEAS

Communal rioting in Cairo leaves 11 dead

From Robert ...

Cairo, June 21

A large display of Egyptian flags and police power have been seen in the streets of Cairo since the outbreak of the rioting in the suburbs, which has left 11 people dead and about 80 injured.

Tens of thousands of troops and police have been brought to the city to control the rioting, which has been described as the worst since the 1977 food riots.

The rioting, which is described as a Muslim plan to build a mosque on land designated for a Christian church in the suburb of Shubra el-Khayma, was the most serious since the 1977 food riots.

President Sadat has made no comment on the riots.

The riots began in one of the slums that occupy some 20 square miles of Cairo and which have never benefited from the millions of dollars that the United States is pouring into Egypt to prop up the economy. Shubra el-Khayma is a place of filth, beggars and human waste, a waste land of six square miles of open sewers, rubbish tips, tram tracks and old, grossly over-crowded blocks of flats.

It was here that the first violence occurred last Friday, when the mosque building dispute, Christians and Muslims began fighting each other after a Christian family inadvertently threw its rubbish on to the balcony of a Muslim neighbour.

The rioting spread to the surrounding slums, where the rioters usually throw their refuse from the windows, as medieval Londoners did.

The first troops to arrive were almost overwhelmed by the mobs and retreated while showering hundreds of tear gas canisters into the air. Cars were set on fire, houses were looted and barricades of rubbish erected across the entrances to the area.

By the weekend, Mr Nabawi, the Interior Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, had put an estimated 250,000 riot police, security men and troops around the Cairo slums.

In Parliament, he said he would shoot anyone who tried to exploit the tension and ordered the police to be firm and decisive. Shubra el-Khayma is part of his parliamentary constituency.

Relations between Egypt's Muslim community and the Christian Copts—who make up about six million of the country's 41 million people—have been uneasy for more than a year.

Muslims and Christians were involved in rioting in Alexandria last year and President Sadat has been criticised by the Coptic Pope Shenouda, who has on several occasions refused to meet him.

Although there are no reliable figures, the Coptic community was generally regarded as more wealthy than its Muslim neighbours until President Sadat's new economic policies opened up Egypt to foreign investment.

Christian economic power in the country was somewhat eroded by this and in recent years both communities have tended to guard their rights and privileges more jealously.

But the cause of the latest outbreak of rioting almost certainly has its roots in poverty. Along the Shubra el-Khayma tram tracks this morning, about half the people were wearing clothes covered in grime and several were walking barefoot.

At intervals along the main road beside the building site that prompted the fighting, men and women had to tiptoe through sewage. As long as these conditions subsist, it is difficult to see how further rioting can be prevented.

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 21

The Israeli Government today rejected the unanimous United Nations resolution condemning the attack which destroyed Israel's nuclear reactor, and threatened similar preemptive action in future against any nuclear attempt by its enemies to manufacture nuclear weapons.

A statement outlining Israel's unrepentant stand was drawn up today at the last meeting of the Cabinet before next week's general election.

It was read personally to reporters by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, who last night told an election rally that he preferred to have worldwide condemnation and no Iraqi reactor than the Iraqi reactor and no condemnation.

Referring to Friday's security council resolution, Mr Begin said: "This unjust resolution gave expression to the double standard operating in the international body. The Iraqi dictatorships have a veto in order to prepare secretly, under false pretences and deceit, atomic bombs to be thrown in time on centres of Jewish population in the state of Israel."

"But whom are they condemning at the Security Council? Not the potential producer of destructive atomic bombs, but the people who prevented—thanks to the heroic actions of its sons—a disaster to be suffered by its citizens and children."

"The Government of Israel condemns the Security Council's resolution of condemnation and categorically rejects it."

The Prime Minister went on to express deep sorrow that America had supported the United Nations condemnation and concluded: "Israel, who believes in the justice of its cause, will continue to defend its citizens and prevent its enemies from producing weapons of mass destruction aimed at its population with all the means at its disposal. This is Israel's sacred duty."

The extent of Israeli public support for the attack on the reactor is clearly revealed in the latest opinion poll published by the Jerusalem Post.

Conducted after the Israeli attack took place, the poll showed the ruling Likud continuing to lead ahead with a predicted 49 seats in the next Parliament compared with 46 forecast last month. The opposition Labour Party, which has been critical of the raid, saw its support drop from a predicted 40 seats to 37.

A commentary published with the poll pointed out that it has been taken after the recent outbreak of violence at election rallies which some local commentators had expected to help Labour.

The extent of the remarkable political comeback, by the Government is shown by the fact that in January the same poll gave Labour 58 seats and the Likud only 20.

One significant figure in the poll is a 10 per cent jump in undecided voters, who now represent 22.8 per cent of those questioned.

The size of the floating vote is likely to ensure that the outcome will remain open until polling on June 30, with the likelihood of a close finish between Likud and Labour leading to an intensive round of coalition building with the minor parties.

Israel expressed satisfaction today with President Mitterrand's decision to cancel an order that enabled French firms to join an Arab economic boycott of Israel (Reuters reports from Jerusalem).

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that while he had not seen the text of the new French order, he was sure that it would not allow French firms to join an Arab economic boycott of Israel. (Reuters reports from Jerusalem).

President Mitterrand fulfilled a pre-election promise last week by cancelling the order issued by Mr Raymond Barre, the former Prime Minister, which effectively excluded the Arab boycott against Israel from a French law banning economic discrimination on racial, religious or ethnic grounds.

Israel's relations with the Government of President Giscard d'Estaing deteriorated after the order was issued in 1977. Jewish groups in France claimed it encouraged firms to discriminate against Jewish employees and Israel in order to keep Arab contracts.

He fought the first parliamentary elections of the Fifth Republic on the basis of that hostility. "In law, General de Gaulle will hold his power through national representation. In fact, he holds it already through force."

The public was at that stage, unimpressed by anyone who spoke against the general. For the first and only time in his career, Mitterrand lost his seat at Chateaufort and entered the political wilderness more convinced than ever that the Fifth Republic had been founded by force and made respectable by a confidence trick.

His conviction that much was wrong with the Republic grew during the term of M Giscard d'Estaing, whom he increasingly criticised for ruling France like a monarch. In electing Mitterrand the French showed that they were thinking the same way.

If election promises are kept, it is that monarchism which is now doomed. This could be the last time a president is chosen for a renewable seven-year term. The alternatives President Mitterrand is trying with five years, once renewable, or to retain the seven-year term, but make it non-renewable.

Furthermore, today's election could be the last of its kind. President Mitterrand is in favour of having MPs to represent constituencies, but also wants a proportional representation system based on lists of groups, which would "top up" the Assembly with representatives of bodies like the ecologists, who have no real chance of being elected under the present system based on percentage of the members of each group would have to be women.

The Assembly would be given more autonomy. Many of the powers vested in the President and which enable him to do many things by decree would be made subject to control by the Assembly. The Opposition would, for the first time, be allowed to introduce legislation.

The independence of the judiciary, which has more than once been called into question, would be guaranteed by a reform of the High Council of the Magistrature, which is answerable to the President. The Court of State Security, with its Star Chamber characteristics, would be abolished.

The main priority of the Socialist programme is decentralisation. The objective is to take from Paris control of the regions and give this to local councils, which would also be elected by the proportional system.

At the moment, the prefects in each department ensure that Paris not only rules, but knows everything that is going on. The prefect draws up a daily confidential report on the mood and events in his area, which is sent to the Ministry of the Interior.

There is a read by civil servants, who prepare a summary for the President. Nothing can happen in France without the President's approval. The President is not a monarch. The Big Brother feeling in the provinces is real.

In addition, the prefect has a right of veto, by which he can override decisions taken by local councils if he deems it necessary. Legislation is now promised which would end this right.

The prefect is to be reduced from being a local ruler, imposed by Paris to being a counsellor and friend of the local community. For the first time women are to be appointed to this job, which until now has been a political appointment, but which in theory should no longer be so.

These reforms will not cost much, but they would have a far more profound and lasting effect on France than anything money can buy.

If President Mitterrand keeps his promises he will reduce the role of head of State to something much more humble than what it was in the time of de Gaulle and M Giscard d'Estaing. In making France more democratic in this way, he could create a Fifth Republic which he no longer feels he needs to oppose.

"The promises made by me during the presidential campaign will constitute, in every area, the charter of governmental action."

In his only speech during the current election campaign, at Montclair 12 days ago, President Mitterrand said this indication that he had already put all his cards on the table and that his government's future actions had already been laid down. This means that apart from the institutional changes, the Socialist programme is expected to follow this broad programme:

Foreign Affairs: Détente, Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan will be a precondition for any summit. Condemnation of United States assistance to Latin American dictatorships. Centrifuge for progressive and simultaneous disarmament. No arms sales to dictatorships.

North-South Dialogue: Priority for finding a new world economic order with state aid to the Third World agreed at 0.7 per cent of the GNP of each developed country.

Europe: Strict application of the Treaty of Rome, with particular vigilance as regards the British attitude.

Defence: Maintenance of independence; nuclear deterrent.

Economy: Three per cent growth rate for the year ahead. Extensive public works programme. Nationalisation of eleven industrial groups and also banks. Temporary super-tax on high wage earners and windfall profits of banks and oil companies to provide 55,000 jobs in the public sector, the first of 210,000 promised. Aid for small business to promote employment. Savings incentives.

Planning: Measures to stop land speculation and help for young farmers.

Social measures: Increase in basic wage, pensions, family allowances, housing subsidies and help for the handicapped. Establishment of 300,000 crèche places. Equal rights for women and immigrants.

Energy: Research to find renewable sources and improve energy saving as well as increased coal output, in order to curtail nuclear energy programme.

Research: Five-year plan costing 2.5 per cent of GNP.

Health: Creation of free health centres, but not national health service or nationalisation of pharmacies.

Education: A unified service, with greater local control. Private education will no longer receive state aid.

Media: A law to decentralise and pluralise broadcasting, which would allow licensed local stations to be set up. An end to censorship of information in barracks and prisons.

The first session of the new Parliament will be on July 2 and one of the first promised measures to come before it will be taxes to provide jobs.

President Mitterrand has said he believes the electorate is expecting change rapidly and he expects to try to institute as much of the programme as possible over the next year, while remaining faithful to the precept of dialogue with all interested parties before any change.

Foreign Affairs: Détente, Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan will be a precondition for any summit. Condemnation of United States assistance to Latin American dictatorships. Centrifuge for progressive and simultaneous disarmament. No arms sales to dictatorships.

North-South Dialogue: Priority for finding a new world economic order with state aid to the Third World agreed at 0.7 per cent of the GNP of each developed country.

Europe: Strict application of the Treaty of Rome, with particular vigilance as regards the British attitude.

Defence: Maintenance of independence; nuclear deterrent.

Economy: Three per cent growth rate for the year ahead. Extensive public works programme. Nationalisation of eleven industrial groups and also banks. Temporary super-tax on high wage earners and windfall profits of banks and oil companies to provide 55,000 jobs in the public sector, the first of 210,000 promised. Aid for small business to promote employment. Savings incentives.

Planning: Measures to stop land speculation and help for young farmers.

Social measures: Increase in basic wage, pensions, family allowances, housing subsidies and help for the handicapped. Establishment of 300,000 crèche places. Equal rights for women and immigrants.

Energy: Research to find renewable sources and improve energy saving as well as increased coal output, in order to curtail nuclear energy programme.

Research: Five-year plan costing 2.5 per cent of GNP.

Health: Creation of free health centres, but not national health service or nationalisation of pharmacies.

Education: A unified service, with greater local control. Private education will no longer receive state aid.

Media: A law to decentralise and pluralise broadcasting, which would allow licensed local stations to be set up. An end to censorship of information in barracks and prisons.

The first session of the new Parliament will be on July 2 and one of the first promised measures to come before it will be taxes to provide jobs.

President Mitterrand has said he believes the electorate is expecting change rapidly and he expects to try to institute as much of the programme as possible over the next year, while remaining faithful to the precept of dialogue with all interested parties before any change.

Foreign Affairs: Détente, Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan will be a precondition for any summit. Condemnation of United States assistance to Latin American dictatorships. Centrifuge for progressive and simultaneous disarmament. No arms sales to dictatorships.

North-South Dialogue: Priority for finding a new world economic order with state aid to the Third World agreed at 0.7 per cent of the GNP of each developed country.

Europe: Strict application of the Treaty of Rome, with particular vigilance as regards the British attitude.

Defence: Maintenance of independence; nuclear deterrent.

Economy: Three per cent growth rate for the year ahead. Extensive public works programme. Nationalisation of eleven industrial groups and also banks. Temporary super-tax on high wage earners and windfall profits of banks and oil companies to provide 55,000 jobs in the public sector, the first of 210,000 promised. Aid for small business to promote employment. Savings incentives.

Planning: Measures to stop land speculation and help for young farmers.

Social measures: Increase in basic wage, pensions, family allowances, housing subsidies and help for the handicapped. Establishment of 300,000 crèche places. Equal rights for women and immigrants.

Energy: Research to find renewable sources and improve energy saving as well as increased coal output, in order to curtail nuclear energy programme.

Research: Five-year plan costing 2.5 per cent of GNP.

Health: Creation of free health centres, but not national health service or nationalisation of pharmacies.

Education: A unified service, with greater local control. Private education will no longer receive state aid.

Media: A law to decentralise and pluralise broadcasting, which would allow licensed local stations to be set up. An end to censorship of information in barracks and prisons.

The first session of the new Parliament will be on July 2 and one of the first promised measures to come before it will be taxes to provide jobs.

President Mitterrand has said he believes the electorate is expecting change rapidly and he expects to try to institute as much of the programme as possible over the next year, while remaining faithful to the precept of dialogue with all interested parties before any change.

Foreign Affairs: Détente, Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan will be a precondition for any summit. Condemnation of United States assistance to Latin American dictatorships. Centrifuge for progressive and simultaneous disarmament. No arms sales to dictatorships.

North-South Dialogue: Priority for finding a new world economic order with state aid to the Third World agreed at 0.7 per cent of the GNP of each developed country.

Europe: Strict application of the Treaty of Rome, with particular vigilance as regards the British attitude.

Defence: Maintenance of independence; nuclear deterrent.

Economy: Three per cent growth rate for the year ahead. Extensive public works programme. Nationalisation of eleven industrial groups and also banks. Temporary super-tax on high wage earners and windfall profits of banks and oil companies to provide 55,000 jobs in the public sector, the first of 210,000 promised. Aid for small business to promote employment. Savings incentives.

Planning: Measures to stop land speculation and help for young farmers.

Social measures: Increase in basic wage, pensions, family allowances, housing subsidies and help for the handicapped. Establishment of 300,000 crèche places. Equal rights for women and immigrants.

Energy: Research to find renewable sources and improve energy saving as well as increased coal output, in order to curtail nuclear energy programme.

Research: Five-year plan costing 2.5 per cent of GNP.

Health: Creation of free health centres, but not national health service or nationalisation of pharmacies.

Education: A unified service, with greater local control. Private education will no longer receive state aid.

Media: A law to decentralise and pluralise broadcasting, which would allow licensed local stations to be set up. An end to censorship of information in barracks and prisons.

The first session of the new Parliament will be on July 2 and one of the first promised measures to come before it will be taxes to provide jobs.

President Mitterrand has said he believes the electorate is expecting change rapidly and he expects to try to institute as much of the programme as possible over the next year, while remaining faithful to the precept of dialogue with all interested parties before any change.

Foreign Affairs: Détente, Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan will be a precondition for any summit. Condemnation of United States assistance to Latin American dictatorships. Centrifuge for progressive and simultaneous disarmament. No arms sales to dictatorships.

North-South Dialogue: Priority for finding a new world economic order with state aid to the Third World agreed at 0.7 per cent of the GNP of each developed country.

Europe: Strict application of the Treaty of Rome, with particular vigilance as regards the British attitude.

Defence: Maintenance of independence; nuclear deterrent.

Economy: Three per cent growth rate for the year ahead. Extensive public works programme. Nationalisation of eleven industrial groups and also banks. Temporary super-tax on high wage earners and windfall profits of banks and oil companies to provide 55,000 jobs in the public sector, the first of 210,000 promised. Aid for small business to promote employment. Savings incentives.

Planning: Measures to stop land speculation and help for young farmers.

Social measures: Increase in basic wage, pensions, family allowances, housing subsidies and help for the handicapped. Establishment of 300,000 crèche places. Equal rights for women and immigrants.

Energy: Research to find renewable sources and improve energy saving as well as increased coal output, in order to curtail nuclear energy programme.

Research: Five-year plan costing 2.5 per cent of GNP.

Health: Creation of free health centres, but not national health service or nationalisation of pharmacies.

Education: A unified service, with greater local control. Private education will no longer receive state aid.

Media: A law to decentralise and pluralise broadcasting, which would allow licensed local stations to be set up. An end to censorship of information in barracks and prisons.

The first session of the new Parliament will be on July 2 and one of the first promised measures to come before it will be taxes to provide jobs.

President Mitterrand has said he believes the electorate is expecting change rapidly and he expects to try to institute as much of the programme as possible over the next year, while remaining faithful to the precept of dialogue with all interested parties before any change.

Foreign Affairs: Détente, Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan will be a precondition for any summit. Condemnation of United States assistance to Latin American dictatorships. Centrifuge for progressive and simultaneous disarmament. No arms sales to dictatorships.

North-South Dialogue: Priority for finding a new world economic order with state aid to the Third World agreed at 0.7 per cent of the GNP of each developed country.

Europe: Strict application of the Treaty of Rome, with particular vigilance as regards the British attitude.

Defence: Maintenance of independence; nuclear deterrent.

Economy: Three per cent growth rate for the year ahead. Extensive public works programme. Nationalisation of eleven industrial groups and also banks. Temporary super-tax on high wage earners and windfall profits of banks and oil companies to provide 55,000 jobs in the public sector, the first of 210,000 promised. Aid for small business to promote employment. Savings incentives.

Planning: Measures to stop land speculation and help for young farmers.

Social measures: Increase in basic wage, pensions, family allowances, housing subsidies and help for the handicapped. Establishment of 300,000 crèche places. Equal rights for women and immigrants.

Energy: Research to find renewable sources and improve energy saving as well as increased coal output, in order to curtail nuclear energy programme.

Research: Five-year plan costing 2.5 per cent of GNP.

Health: Creation of free health centres, but not national health service or nationalisation of pharmacies.

Education: A unified service, with greater local control. Private education will no longer receive state aid.

Media: A law to decentralise and pluralise broadcasting, which would allow licensed local stations to be set up. An end to censorship of information in barracks and prisons.

The first session of the new Parliament will be on July 2 and one of the first promised measures to come before it will be taxes to provide jobs.

President Mitterrand has said he believes the electorate is expecting change rapidly and he expects to try to institute as much of the programme as possible over the next year, while remaining faithful to the precept of dialogue with all interested parties before any change.

Foreign Affairs: Détente, Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan will be a precondition for any summit. Condemnation of United States assistance to Latin American dictatorships. Centrifuge for progressive and simultaneous disarmament. No arms sales to dictatorships.

North-South Dialogue: Priority for finding a new world economic order with state aid to the Third World agreed at 0.7 per cent of the GNP of each developed country.

Europe: Strict application of the Treaty of Rome, with particular vigilance as regards the British attitude.

Defence: Maintenance of independence; nuclear deterrent.

Economy: Three per cent growth rate for the year ahead. Extensive public works programme. Nationalisation of eleven industrial groups and also banks. Temporary super-tax on high wage earners and windfall profits of banks and oil companies to provide 55,000 jobs in the public sector, the first of 210,000 promised. Aid for small business to promote employment. Savings incentives.

Planning: Measures to stop land speculation and help for young farmers.

Social measures: Increase in basic wage, pensions, family allowances, housing subsidies and help for the handicapped. Establishment of 300,000 crèche places. Equal rights for women and immigrants.

Energy: Research to find renewable sources and improve energy saving as well as increased coal output, in order to curtail nuclear energy programme.

Research: Five-year plan costing 2.5 per cent of GNP.

Health: Creation of free health centres, but not national health service or nationalisation of pharmacies.

Education: A unified service, with greater local control. Private education will no longer receive state aid.

Media: A law to decentralise and pluralise broadcasting, which would allow licensed local stations to be set up. An end to censorship of information in barracks and prisons.

The first session of the new Parliament will be on July 2 and one of the first promised measures to come before it will be taxes to provide jobs.

President Mitterrand has said he believes the electorate is expecting change rapidly and he expects to try to institute as much of the programme as possible over the next year, while remaining faithful to the precept of dialogue with all interested parties before any change.

Foreign Affairs: Détente, Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan will be a precondition for any summit. Condemnation of United States assistance to Latin American dictatorships. Centrifuge for progressive and simultaneous disarmament. No arms sales to dictatorships.

North-South Dialogue: Priority for finding a new world economic order with state aid to the Third World agreed at 0.7 per cent of the GNP of each developed country.

Europe: Strict application of the Treaty of Rome, with particular vigilance as regards the British attitude.

Defence: Maintenance of independence; nuclear deterrent.

Economy: Three per cent growth rate for the year ahead. Extensive public works programme. Nationalisation of eleven industrial groups and also banks. Temporary super-tax on high wage earners and windfall profits of banks and oil companies to provide 55,000 jobs in the public sector, the first of 210,000 promised. Aid for small business to promote employment. Savings incentives.

Planning: Measures to stop land speculation and help for young farmers.

Social measures: Increase in basic wage, pensions, family allowances, housing subsidies and help for the handicapped. Establishment of 300,000 crèche places. Equal rights for women and immigrants.

Energy: Research to find renewable sources and improve energy saving as well as increased coal output, in order to curtail nuclear energy programme.

Research: Five-year plan costing 2.5 per cent of GNP.

Health: Creation of free health centres, but not national health service or nationalisation of pharmacies.

Education: A unified service, with greater local control. Private education will no longer receive state aid.

Media: A law to decentralise and pluralise broadcasting, which would allow licensed local stations to be set up. An end to censorship of information in barracks and prisons.

The first session of the new Parliament will be on July 2 and one of the first promised measures to come before it will be taxes to provide jobs.

President Mitterrand has said he believes the electorate is expecting change rapidly and he expects to try to institute as much of the programme as possible over the next year, while remaining faithful to the precept of dialogue with all interested parties before any change.

Foreign Affairs: Détente, Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan will be a precondition for any summit. Condemnation of United States assistance to Latin American dictatorships. Centrifuge for progressive and simultaneous disarmament. No arms sales to dictatorships.

North-South Dialogue: Priority for finding a new world economic order with state aid to the Third World agreed at 0.7 per cent of the GNP of each developed country.

Europe: Strict application of the Treaty of Rome, with particular vigilance as regards the British attitude.

Defence: Maintenance of independence; nuclear deterrent.

Economy: Three per cent growth rate for the year ahead. Extensive public works programme. Nationalisation of eleven industrial groups and also banks. Temporary super-tax on high wage earners and windfall profits of banks and oil companies to provide 55,000 jobs in the public sector, the first of 210,000 promised. Aid for small business to promote employment. Savings incentives.

Planning: Measures to stop land speculation and help for young farmers.

Social measures: Increase in basic wage, pensions, family allowances, housing subsidies and help for the handicapped. Establishment of 300,000 crèche places. Equal rights for women and immigrants.

Energy: Research to find renewable sources and improve energy saving as well as increased coal output, in order to curtail nuclear energy programme.

Research: Five-year plan costing 2.5 per cent of GNP.

Health: Creation of free health centres, but not national health service or nationalisation of pharmacies.

Education: A unified service, with greater local control. Private education will no longer receive state aid.

Media: A law to decentralise and pluralise broadcasting, which would allow licensed local stations to be set up. An end to censorship of information in barracks and prisons.

The first session of the new Parliament will be on July 2 and one of the first promised measures to come before it will be taxes to provide jobs.

President Mitterrand has said he believes the electorate is expecting change rapidly and he expects to try to institute as much of the programme as possible over the next year, while remaining faithful to the precept of dialogue with all interested parties before any change.

Foreign Affairs: Détente, Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan will be a precondition for any summit. Condemnation of United States assistance to Latin American dictatorships. Centrifuge for progressive and simultaneous disarmament. No arms sales to dictatorships.

North-South Dialogue: Priority for finding a new world economic order with state aid to the Third World agreed at 0.7 per cent of the GNP of each developed country.

Europe: Strict application of the Treaty of Rome, with particular vigilance as regards the British attitude.

Defence: Maintenance of independence; nuclear deterrent.

Economy: Three per cent growth rate for the year ahead. Extensive public works programme. Nationalisation of eleven industrial groups and also banks. Temporary super-tax on high wage earners and windfall profits of banks and oil companies to provide 55,000 jobs in the public sector, the first of 210,000 promised. Aid for small business to promote employment. Savings incentives.

Planning: Measures to stop land speculation and help for young farmers.

Social measures: Increase in basic wage, pensions, family allowances, housing subsidies and help for the handicapped. Establishment of 300,000 crèche places. Equal rights for women and immigrants.

Energy: Research to find renewable sources and improve energy saving as well as increased coal output, in order to

A voice cries out: A Staggering Turn in World Events

is due to erupt in the next few years!

IT WILL INVOLVE violently the United States, Britain, Western Europe, and the Middle East.

It's already rather late for the Free World to come awake to the real meaning behind current world events!

World leaders do not see clearly what is coming. **WHY?** Why are the best minds not seeing—leaders everywhere, heads of state around the world—scientists, educators, editors, news analysts—bankers, industrialists, leaders in business and commerce? **WHY?**

They are all the product of modern education. They have been falsely educated in a system where the most important dimension in knowledge is unknown and untaught. They have been deceived into closing their minds to the basic **CAUSES** of present events and trends.

The world has been falsely educated to ignore **CAUSES** and deal with **EFFECTS**! There had to be a **CAUSE** of present and coming **EFFECTS**. There is a **CAUSE** that has produced strife, violence and war—poverty, wretchedness, human suffering—crime, wide-spread immorality, the decadence in the basic foundation of any healthy and stable society, the **FAMILY UNIT**! But the leaders do not know, and certainly do not correct the **CAUSES**!

World Explosion to Erupt

There has been a fatal missing dimension in the dissemination of knowledge. Leaders do not know what man is, or the purpose and meaning of life! They were not taught to distinguish the true values from the false. They did not learn the real **CAUSES** of troubles, nor **THE WAY** to peace, happiness, abundant well-being for all.

They know nothing of the overall **PURPOSE** being worked out here below! Consequently they guide humanity in a course in conflict with that purpose! Lacking knowledge of **THE WAY** to peace, we have no peace. Leaders talk of peace, they profess to work for peace, they fight for peace, while they give approval and blind acceptance of **THE WAY** that produces **WARS**!

This world is giving civilization's acceptance to **THE WAYS** that are the **CAUSES** of all the world's evils!



HERBERT W. ARMSTRONG
Founder and Editor in Chief of the
PLAIN TRUTH magazine

And now we are approaching the final grand smash explosion. It will stagger the mind of man beyond the bounds of sanity! Forces are at work today on plans, conspiracies that soon will erupt the world into violence and chaos such as never occurred before and never shall again! Men now are tampering with forces of nature they lack the prudence, knowledge, ability and wisdom to control!

The Master Plan

In this folly of educated ignorance it has become fashionable and intellectually titillating to ignore the basic Mind and Power over all—the **PURPOSE** being worked out here below, and the master plan for its working out—the invisible but Supreme Power now soon to intervene and **END** the impending world chaos. It will be done to us, before mankind blasts itself out of existence!

Unreal though it may seem to those steeped in today's educational deceptions, some 2,500 years ago the Supreme Power of the universe inspired a man named Isaiah to quote Him, saying, "I am God, and there is none like me, declaring the end from the beginning... saying, 'My counsel shall stand'."

The great world powers are formulating their plans and policies, but the next few years will see astounding events explode in a manner very different than they plan.

WHY? Because there does exist the great God who says: "the Eternal wrecks the purposes of pagans, he brings to nothing what the nations plan; but the Eternal's **PURPOSE** stands for ever, and what He plans will last from age to age... the Eternal looks from heaven, beholding all mankind; from where He sits, He scans all who inhabit the world; He who alone made their minds, He notes all they do."

The Vital Prophecies

Through inspired prophecies, this same Eternal foretold, beginning 2,500 years ago, the world events of the future—zeroing in particularly on our time **NOW**! All events prophesied to occur up to now have happened!—without a miss! The rest—the climactic crisis of our **END** time—is certain and **SOON**!

Yet the world's best minds are in total ignorance of tremendous impending events. Neither religionists nor theologians understand!

WHY? Approximately one third of all the world's best seller is filled with **PROPHECIES**—mostly foretelling our immediate future! Yet the key that unlocks prophecy to **UNDERSTANDING** had been lost! That vital key has been found! But because it is **NOT** the doctrine they have been preaching, evangelical theologians ridicule it.

That vital **KEY** is the identity of the United States and Britain in biblical prophecy.

Where are they spoken of in biblical prophecies—especially pertaining to our immediate future? Small nations—Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt, Turkey—are mentioned. Russia is mentioned. How could such a great world power as the United States be ignored? **IT ISN'T!** What you have read on this page is taken from the introduction of this revealing book, *The United States and Britain in Prophecy*.

We will present it gratis to those whose unprejudiced eyes are willing to see. It is an eye-opening, intriguing book—200 pages. You may have an attractive paperback copy, illustrated in colour, gratis on request—with no follow-up.

Herbert W. Armstrong

HERBERT W. ARMSTRONG

To receive your free copy of *The United States and Britain in Prophecy*, please write to The Plain Truth, Dept. 713 FREEPOST, P.O. Box 111, St. Albans, Herts. AL2 3BR or Telephone: Radlett (09 276) 3056 or 3179 Nightline (after 5pm) 2670.

Schmidt tells Dutch they must accept missiles too

From Patricia Clough, Hamburg, June 21

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today firmly reiterated his Government's willingness to have new nuclear missiles stationed on West German soil despite strong opposition expressed during the past four days from within the Protestant church.

At the same time, he reminded Germany's NATO allies that his country had agreed to have the missiles on condition that other non-nuclear allies accepted them, too. "We do not want our country to be presented alone on a plate," he told a German-American conference in Bonn.

His warning was directed at smaller neighbouring countries, in particular The Netherlands, where opposition to the missiles is growing rapidly and NATO's deployment plans are now in serious doubt.

The Chancellor and Herr Hans Apel, his Defence Minister, had confidently defended the Government's missile policy on Friday against attacks from pacifists, theologians, and deeply critical young people at the Protestant Church Congress in Hamburg.

At a huge demonstration in the centre of Hamburg yesterday, Pastor Helmut Gollwitzer, a leading left-wing theologian, called the Chancellor's arguments pitiful, and called on

protesters to show politicians that their policies could not be implemented.

By no means all Protestants are as critical as Dr Gollwitzer, and the 130,000 people mostly young and apparently of pacifist leanings, who attended the congress are not necessarily a cross-section of the church, to which roughly half the country's Christians belong. But Protestants, and to a much lesser extent Roman Catholic groups, make up one of the three main streams in the West German anti-missile movement, alongside the political left and the ecological and "alternative" movement.

Many congress visitors took part in the huge anti-missile demonstration which was organized by Young Socialists, Communists, ecologists and Protestant students. Police said 50,000 took part, the organizers put the figure at 80,000.

The congress committee dissociated itself from the demonstration which had turned the city into a "Be not afraid" into "Be afraid for nuclear death threatens us all".

The demonstrators—dancing, singing, playing musical instruments and carrying small children on their shoulders—paralysed traffic in the centre of Hamburg for hours.

There were brief incidents when some demonstrators threw paint bombs at an old war memorial, already splashed with lurid colours from earlier paint bomb attacks, and tried to smash the inscription in stone Gothic letters saying "Germany must live even if we must die"—a sentiment, strikingly out of tune with the feelings of young Germans today.

□ Wiesbaden: Herr Holger Börner, the Hessian Prime Minister, won a vote of confidence today from the Social Democratic Party for his coalition government's nuclear energy policies, including the possible establishment of a reprocessing plant for nuclear fuel. A large majority at a Hessian state conference of the party responded to his plea for support.

□ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squating at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

□ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squating at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

□ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squating at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

□ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squating at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

□ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squating at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

□ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squating at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

□ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squating at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

□ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squating at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

□ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squating at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

□ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squating at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

□ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squating at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

□ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squating at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.

□ In the town of Almelo, in the east of The Netherlands, 3,000 anti-nuclear campaigners staged a demonstration at the end of a three-day blockade of a uranium enrichment plant.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squating at the main gate of the plant, part of a British-Dutch-West German consortium.



Brave face kept by Herr Richard Stücklen, Bonn Parliament Speaker, despite being hit by a paint bomb thrown by nuclear power opponents during June 21.

Warsaw Pact chief's pledge on Poland

Moscow, June 21.—Marshal Viktor Kuznetsov, the Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, said today that the armies under his command will defend communist rule in Poland.

"Counter-revolutionary forces (are) trying to tear the country out of the socialist community," he wrote in the military newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* on the eve of a Central Committee meeting that East European sources said would deal with foreign affairs—presumably Poland.

"The militant union of the armies (of the eastern block) is the most important task of socialist unity," he said. "This union is a reliable guarantee in order to protect socialist gains."

On television yesterday, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, head of the international information department of the Central Committee, recalled the Polish party's commitment earlier this month to put its house in order. He said the situation had not improved.

The programme gave the official view of events in Poland and painted a picture of much-weakened communist control. Poles had written asking why their party continued to retreat before Solidarity, the free trade union, in what had become a struggle for power, Mr Zamyatin said.

The half-hour programme virtually ignored the Polish leaders, with only one reference to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, and none to Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party secretary.

The tenor of Mr Zamyatin's remarks indicated Moscow's view that pledges made at this month's party plenum to rain in extremists had not been fulfilled.

Turning to next month's Polish party congress, which is

expected to enshrine reformist changes in the party's structure, against Moscow's wishes, Mr Zamyatin said extremists from Solidarity had infiltrated local party meetings to win the election of their own candidates to the congress.

"They thus seek to create a composition of the party congress that could lead to the revision of the Marxist-Leninist party in Poland and, perhaps, to its breaking up."

This action, he said, was being undertaken by Solidarity extremists with the support of Western imperialist forces who had launched a frontal attack on the Polish party.

Western diplomats noted that Mr Zamyatin said the Polish party's situation was "critical" but they added that his insistence that Solidarity had influenced the composition of the delegates would leave the way open for Moscow later to deny the validity of the congress.

Referring to the catchword "renewal"—used both by Solidarity and the Polish party—Mr Zamyatin said Solidarity used it to justify actions which were undermining the economy and was trying to put the country on a new course.

He said Poland's national security depended on its membership of the Warsaw Pact and alleged that Western powers were "trying to use developments in Poland to undermine... the defence potential of the Warsaw Treaty countries."

Mr Zamyatin linked these remarks specifically to West Germany and showed a map which he said had been recently published in West Germany and demonstrated revanchist claims to Polish territory. He said the spirit of neo-Nazism and revanchism was still alive in West Germany.—Reuters

China turns blind eye to cult of superstition

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 21

Peking's recent angry reaction to the appointment of a Chinese archbishop by the Vatican underlines the hostility still felt by the Communist Party towards religious organizations which defy official control of their activities.

In the case of the Roman Catholic Church, this hostility is especially marked, since the church in China is supposed by Rome to have been suppressed by the Pope, over which Peking has no control.

Roman Catholics and Protestants alike are allowed to carry out religious observances, so long as they do not conflict with the party's social and educational policies. For instance, a Chinese Catholic who publicly opposed contraception would be immediately in conflict with the party's policy of slowing down China's ruinous population growth.

Ironically, it is not the Vatican which bothers China's leaders most. Religious organisations—but Daoism (formerly known as Taoism), the only religion truly native to China.

Unlike the Buddhists, the Daoists have been granted no licence to continue or revive their practices, which are denounced as "feudal superstition."

The pure philosophical aspect of Daoism, as propounded by the cult's best known sage, Lao Tzu, is of no concern to the authorities.

What is under attack is the huge number of mystical and animistic practices still pursued in the rural areas, especially in southern China. Fortune-telling by blind people, communicating with gods and spirits, selling unauthorized medicines, holding processions, making sacrifices, offering prayers for rain or for childbirth, reading horoscopes and other practices—these are all denounced and in theory suppressed.

However, a recent religious procession in Guangdong province, in which a peasant woman was dressed up as a male deity, and a Daoist temple in the district holding a two-day festival for days without being stopped by the local authorities.

An official report from Canton said schools were closed, armed soldiers joined the procession, and crops were trampled in the fervour of the festival.

Local communist officials often do not intervene to prevent Daoist ceremonies and superstitious practices, for fear that they would arouse too much hostility among the local people.

Nevertheless, a closer line has now been drawn between such activities and genuine religions, which are seen as organized bodies of believers with a systematic world outlook.

Under this definition, Christianity, Buddhism and Islam are officially approved as long as their followers do not try to spread their beliefs or interfere with the education of their children by the state.

They must also toe the line politically. The senior Muslim imam in Xinjiang (Chinese Central Asia), for instance, have to meet party officials once a week for readings from newspapers, discussion of foreign affairs and briefings on recent developments in party policy.

And while Tibetan and Mongolian Buddhists are no longer strongly discouraged from public prayer and worship, they must not spread their beliefs or interfere with state education of the young.

The result has been an upsurge of Buddhist fervour in Tibet. But there China is faced with the problem of a religious revival in a leaderless country. In this case the Dalai Lama. Despite official Chinese invitations to return to Tibet, the Dalai Lama has taken no decision on the matter, evidently because he is doubtful of the recognition he would be accorded as a spiritual leader.

China's political leaders have now learnt that religions can exist underground for a long time, and surface quite vigorously when permitted. This is difficult to reconcile with the Marxist idea that religions will die a natural death when economic contradictions have been solved.

The Communist Party has taken to blaming the persistence of religions and superstitions on the disorder caused in society by Mrs Jiang Qing and the other members of the so-called Gang of Four, now serving long jail sentences.

Mrs Jiang, widow of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is partly blamed for what the party nowadays refers to as the "modern superstition" of worshipping Mao—something which did more harm to the country's development than any number of fortune tellers.

COUP PLOT SOLDIER EXECUTED

From Our Correspondent, Madrid, June 21

A soldier convicted of taking part in an unsuccessful coup d'état in Equatorial Guinea was executed by firing squad in Malabo the capital, according to a report by Spain's EFE news agency.

Damian, Orono Mituy, aged 32, was the only defendant at the court martial arising from last April's coup attempt to be given the death sentence. He allegedly accepted £135, for shared with other soldiers, for taking part in the trial which took place last week in a cinema in Malabo, he said. He signed a confession after being tortured.

Youth hurt in Madrid bomb blast

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, June 21

A young member of a right-wing movement was in hospital here today, recovering from injuries he received when a bomb, which police say he was carrying, went off.

The explosion happened on Friday night in a central Madrid street. José Cuadrado, aged 16, a member of Young Force, the youth movement of the New Force party, had just left a lecture by Señor José Luis Corral, a Young Force leader, on security precautions which should be taken by New Force members.

No one else was hurt in the blast. José Cuadrado and Señor Corral are being held by police under anti-terrorist laws.

The home-made bomb consisted of a bottle containing powder. It went off as it was being placed in a rubbish bin, police said.

The suspect was carrying two knives, a tear gas can, bullets and gas pellets, leaflets on how to make petrol bombs and other explosives and notes and sketches on how such devices should be placed, according to the police.

Police said that at his home they found items suitable for making explosive devices.

10 die during disorders in Morocco

Rabat, June 21.—At least 10 people were killed and many more were hurt in disorders that broke out in Casablanca yesterday during a strike called in protest against increases in food prices.

Among the victims were a retired German colonel and a Frenchman who both died after being hit by stones while driving through poor districts of the city. Moroccan drivers are also believed to have been attacked but no firm casualty figures are available.

A national general strike had been called by the Democratic Labour Confederation, which is allied to an opposition party, the Socialist Union of Popular Forces. The Moroccan authorities said the violence in Casablanca was provoked by "agitation" after the strike failed.

The unrest began after the Government ordered price rises averaging 30 per cent on milk, butter, flour and sugar, late in May. Demonstrators yesterday broke bus and shop windows with stones and set vehicles on fire in working-class districts.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

P2 men charged with political conspiracy

Rome, June 21.—The leaders of the secret P2 Masonic lodge have been indicted on charges of political conspiracy and acts against the State. The disclosure of the lodge's existence led to the fall of the Italian Government.

Signor Domenico Sica, the Rome public prosecutor, who is leading the inquiry, described the lodge as a criminal association whose controllers had "maliciously manipulated facts and events... with the aim of carrying out their planned illegal programme."

He issued summonses against 22 members of P2, including Signor Licio Gelli, its grand master, who fled the country earlier when charges of political espionage were made against him and is believed to be in South America, and four former secret service officers.

Among them were Signor Gelli's right-hand man, Colonel Antonio Vizzari, and Admiral Mario Casaroli, chief of the secret service until its reorganisation six years ago after a previous scandal.

All those named, except Admiral Casaroli, are accused of political conspiracy through association, in which Signor Gelli was accused of being the leader.

They are charged under a section of the penal code dealing with attacks on the constitution and armed insurrection against the state.

The indictment also says they

planned more "crimes against public and judicial administration, public confidence, personal rights, property, financial regulations and arms laws."

To these ends the P2 "took on a peculiar character of secrecy and rigid compartmentalisation," the prosecutor said, explaining that many of its members were unaware that it was not a regular Masonic lodge, but had been suspended several years ago.

Many more people named on the published membership list were never a part of the P2 but had been enrolled by Signor Gelli and his associates without their knowledge, Signor Sica said.

He said the P2's leaders had used deception, blackmail and menaces "to persuade others to do or tolerate illegal acts or to omit those that could have harmed their criminal association."

The indictment repeated the charges of political espionage which Signor Gelli and Colonel Vizzari already face.

A government committee ruled last week that the P2 was an illegal society and Signor Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister-designate, said he intended to dissolve it.

Paraguayan police disclosed last night that Italy had asked them to arrest and extradite Signor Gelli if he appeared in their country.—Reuters.

□ London: The P2's leaders had used deception, blackmail and menaces "to persuade others to do or tolerate illegal acts or to omit those that could have harmed their criminal association."

The indictment repeated the charges of political espionage which Signor Gelli and Colonel Vizzari already face.

A government committee ruled last week that the P2 was an illegal society and Signor Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister-designate, said he intended to dissolve it.

Paraguayan police disclosed last night that Italy had asked them to arrest and extradite Signor Gelli if he appeared in their country.—Reuters.

□ London: The P2's leaders had used deception, blackmail and menaces "to persuade others to do or tolerate illegal acts or to omit those that could have harmed their criminal association."

Pope rests in hospital after tests

From John Earle, Rome, June 21

The Pope rested quietly today after his sudden return yesterday to the hospital where he was operated on following the attempt on his life on May 13.

Staff at the Gemelli Polyclinic, where he left on June 3 against doctors' wishes, said no further examinations would be undertaken before tomorrow, after X-rays and scanning tests yesterday evening. The Pope is being allowed a normal diet.

It appears that alarm over possible infection in the intestine requiring an emergency operation has passed and that the cause of his high temperature in the last week lies in symptoms of pleurisy in the lungs. No medical bulletin has been issued.

The only official information has been a Vatican communiqué issued soon before the Pontiff was driven in his official saloon car to the hospital at 5 pm yesterday. It said that a persistent feverish movement "had adversely affected his post-operative condition, slowing his recovery, and the doctors had advised a further diagnostic test in hospital."

The Pope was due in any case to return to the polyclinic for a second operation to reverse an intestinal bypass performed at the time of the original surgery for multiple perforations of the intestine by bullet.

□ Lung infections commonly complicate patients' convalescence after a major operation (our Medical Correspondent writes). Part of the lung may have become blocked during the operation, increasing its susceptibility to infection. Coughing is painful for anyone with a healing surgical wound, and this weakens the normal defences against respiratory diseases.

The Pope's doctors will be trying to identify the micro-organisms causing the infection and searching for any other contributory factor. They will be investigating the possibility that his fever might be due to a blood clot in the lungs. Once the investigations are complete, the treatment should be straightforward.

Yatican vacuum, page 12

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Soviet Union: Kiril Podrabinek

By Caroline Moorehead

Kiril Podrabinek, with his brother Alexander, was a founder member of the Working Commission to Investigate the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, a group set up in Moscow early in 1977 to look into cases of people forcibly confined to psychiatric hospitals for exercising their rights.

In 1978 he was arrested and sentenced to two and a half years in a labour camp.

Although in good health at the time of his arrest, Mr Podrabinek soon caught pneumonia, tuberculosis and hepatitis. On June 29, 1980, when his father arrived to fetch him at the end of his sentence, he was told that his son would not be released.

By this stage his health was so bad that observers calculated that he needed a year to recover. On January 8, he was sentenced to a further three years in a labour camp. His family do not believe he will survive.

Alexander Podrabinek who was sentenced in 1978 to five years' exile in Siberia was arrested in April last year and sentenced again, for the same offences, to three and a half years in a labour camp. He has hepatitis and a heart disease.

In the first two and a half years of its existence the Working Commission produced 16 bulletins and many appeals and statements about the political abuses of psychiatry.

GENERAL KILLED

Lima, June 21.—General Rafael Hoyos, commander of the Peruvian Army, was killed in a helicopter crash, together with 10 other occupants of the aircraft.

Japan upstages Asean and dashes conference hopes

From David Watts, Manila, June 21

Japan has angered the Association of South-East Asian Nations by revealing Asean's peace plan for Cambodia due to be disclosed at a conference on Cambodia in New York next month.

The chances of tempting Vietnam into a diplomatic settlement of the Cambodian conflict received a further, possibly fatal, blow from hard-line statements by Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, during his five-day visit to Manila.

Asean had been keeping its strategy secret until the conference, but yesterday all its essential points were made known by Mr Sugao Sonoda, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

Whether by design or accident, copies of the Japanese minister's confidential statement to a closed session of Asean foreign ministers were distributed to the press. The Japanese revelation not only robs Asean of the initiative but may cause problems among the 62 countries who have agreed to attend the conference since the plan has been revealed before they have had the opportunity to consider it.

It provides for peacekeeping forces to enforce a ceasefire in Cambodia with a schedule for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces starting with the west bank of the Mekong River. It also speaks of the regrouping of all armed Cambodians in special locations before they are disarmament and the establishment of a new government.

Asean leaders are furious about the Japanese move. One said he thought Mr Sonoda "who thinks of himself as the father of the conference" had tried to outbid Asean. Another said it had been done specifically to cast Japan in a favourable light with Vietnam.

□ In the meantime, Mr Sonoda promptly issued a statement promising to stand

Profiles of the principal players by Rex Bellamy

The Times guide to Wimbledon 1981

Preview



Borg: six in a row?

Today is the opening day of the 1981 Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships, an event of such quintessential Englishness that it could not possibly be staged in any place but a genteel middle-aged suburb of south-west London.

The English are splendid at everything to do with games, except winning them. Wimbledon has borne the official title of World Championships since 1923; this year's record prize money of £322,136, of which £21,000 goes to the men's singles winner and £19,400 to the winning lady, is well below the riches on offer at the other tennis temples, Forest Hills and Paris.

Nor is the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club (formerly the All England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club) known for its openness, democracy or youth. The chairman is 68-year-old Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett (who can still deliver a mean backhand volley), and the members pay a ludicrous annual subscription of £2.70 for a whole catalogue of privileges and creature comforts. The waiting list for entry to the blazed stadium is so long that by the time a postulant gains admission he is almost too decrepit to

play tennis. And there are no women in the club, only ladies.

Yet this exclusive brotherhood of sub-aristocrats manages to organize the premier championship of the world, which not even the English weather can entirely dampen. In the 103 years of Wimbledon, only 24 complete days' play have been lost by rain.

It is of course, the oldest tennis championship. The first event in 1877 played to a crowd of hundreds and a net profit of one and twopenny. The attendance of 343,091 in 1979 remains a record, and is unlikely to be exceeded despite the provision of 1,250 extra seats in a reconstructed Number One Court. Every seat for the Centre Court could be sold six times over. But this year, there will be no tickets on sale on the day for the men's finals and semi-finals, or for the ladies' finals.

To run the two-week event requires a army. Fred Hoyle, a 57-year-old Lincolnshire farmer, heads a squad of 300 umpires and line-men, appearing for the first time this year in green uniforms, and aided by electronic lines to watch the service line. Willie Winton, late of the SAS Regiment, drills 74 ball boys and ten girls; the

girls may aspire only to the lesser courts. The young ball persons are no longer from Dr Barnardo's, but from local Wimbledon schools.

Jack Yardley heads a team of 12 groundsmen making velvet out of grass. After a soaking May, he has been glad of the recent sunshine to dry his treasured swards. But would he have liked more practice matches to have the turf 'played in'? There are, besides, 200 servicemen and London firemen acting as stewards, 70 students ready to leave the rain covers and clean the place up at the end of each day, eight dressing room attendants, 17 scoreboard operators and a squad of caterers serving a ton of strawberries each day.

For all the smooth organization, Wimbledon has had its excitements. There was the occasion in 1905 when May Sutton appeared on court in a knee-length skirt, but being only 18 she got away with it. The year 1929 was a seminal one in the matter of lady players' dress. Billie Tangeot left her stockings off.

In 1960 Maria Bueno of Brazil wore knickers of purple and green. Those being the All England club colours, the 1948 Petra of France had the distinction of

being the last men's champion to play in long trousers.

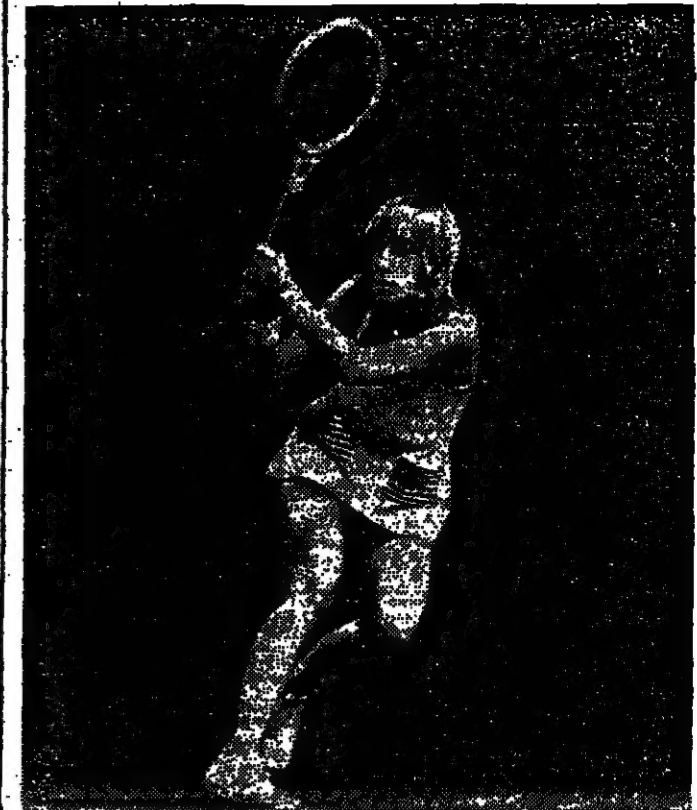
Today there is no regulation about players' dress, except that it must be predominantly white and entirely free of advertising.

One regular feature will be missing. Mrs Billie Jean King, who has more Wimbledon championships, singles and doubles, to her credit than any other player, having won 28 of her 243 matches, has retired from the Centre Court with her 20 trophies to take a seat in the television commentary box.

The All England Club's detractors, who say that the £41,435 of Wimbledon profits that it ploughed back into the game last year could have been a lot more, recall that since 1905 only two Englishmen, Gore and Perry, have won the men's singles title.

Such fine points will trouble the expected 340,000 spectators only slightly. To be furnished and bussed by Wimbledon sun, savour the coolest strawberries in south London, and watch the best tennis in the world, will be satisfaction enough.

Alan Hamilton



Mrs Lloyd: a blow to her confidence.

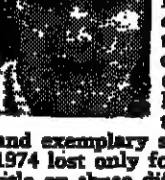
Men's singles



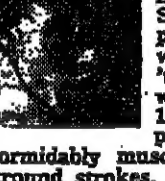
Bjorn Borg (Sweden)
Aged 25
Once-promising ice hockey player who excels when he can slide: as on clay (six times French champion) or grass (Wimbledon champion five consecutive years, winning 35 consecutive matches). Superb athlete renowned for concentration, resilience in crises, two-handed backhand, and use of top-spin. Showing signs of wear. Married Romanian and lives in Monte Carlo, but otherwise unadventurous. Affable but private man.



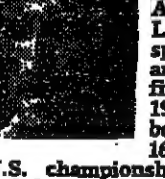
John McEnroe (USA)
Aged 22
Irish-American born in Germantown, N.Y. In 1977 became youngest man and first qualifier to reach Wimbledon semi-finals. Runner-up 1980 and later best hander with stinging service and fast reactions and sure touch at net.



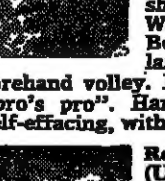
Jimmy Connors (USA)
Aged 28
Impish, relentlessly energetic and combative player who likes crowd to take sides either side. Left-hander with fierce two-handed backhand and exemplary stroke-preparation. In 1974 lost only four matches. Won US title on three different surfaces, plus Wimbledon and Australian championships. Has played four Wimbledon singles finals. Tough but mellowing eccentric who would never be one of the boys.



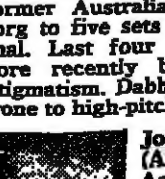
Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia)
Aged 21
Like two prominent players. Acquired winning habits in tennis and was world's best junior in 1978. Then boy and adult. In 1979, he was formidably muscled 6ft 2in. Heavy ground strokes, especially forehand, and big first service. Volleys need improvement. Led Czechoslovakia to first Davis Cup triumph and took Borg to five sets in 1979 final. Playing his third Wimbledon. Pains-taking, reserved, poker-faced.



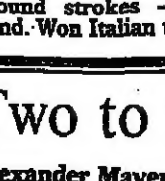
Brian Teacher (USA)
Aged 26
Lanky, 6ft 3in specialist in service and volley. Best of five Wimbledon titles in 1979, when he bothered Borg in last 16. At that year's U.S. championships tore ligaments and broke right ankle. In 1980 he ended as Australian champion.



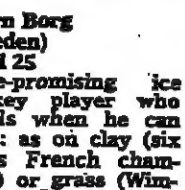
Brian Gottfried (USA)
Aged 28
On tour since 1972. Runner-up for 1977 French championship. This is his ninth Wimbledon. Lost to Borg in semi-final last year. Outstanding forehand volley. Fine sportsman and "pro's pro". Hard-working, serene, self-effacing, with droll banter.



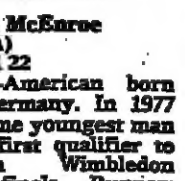
Roscoe Tanner (USA)
Aged 29
Like Gottfried, on tour since 1972 and playing ninth Wimbledon (both were loyal to 1973 boycott). Best player to emerge from Tennessee. Led former Australian champion. Took Borg to five sets in 1979 Wimbledon final. Last four in 1975 and 1976. More recently bothered by slight antagonism. Dabbling in oil business. Prone to high-pitched giggles.



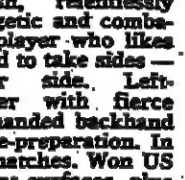
José-Luis Clerc (Argentina)
Aged 22
Much damaged in 1975 when he fell from hotel window through skylight. Took seven months to recover. Now springy, slim, wiry. Ground strokes — especially forehand — won Italian title in May.



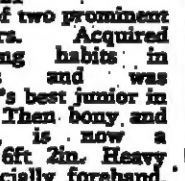
Guillermo Vilas (Argentina)
Aged 28
Strong barrel-chested left-hander who uses heavy top-spin and excels on clay, though he has twice been Australian champion on grass.



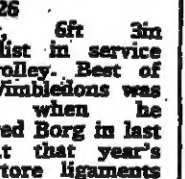
Victor Pecci (Paraguay)
Aged 25
Quickly became best player in Paraguay — not difficult — and then made name on tour as gifted "big game" player with preference for clay.



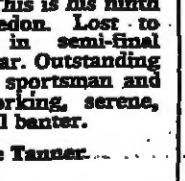
Peter McNamara (Australia)
Aged 25
His Irish and Scottish blood, much diluted, but is typical Australian sporting hero — tall, handsome, genial, must-faithful. Never best second round at Wimbledon. But this year changed rackets, assumed new responsibilities as father and Australian No. 1, and raised level of game to beat Lendl and Connors on clay.



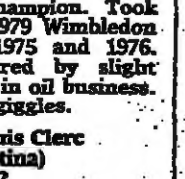
Yannick Noah (France)
Aged 21
Son of French mother and African father (professional footballer). Born at Sedan but brought up in West Africa, where Arthur Ashe spotted him in 1971 and suggested Federation take him on, which they did. Superb 6ft 4in physique, but softly spoken. Violently forthright game.



Wojtek Fibak (Poland)
Aged 28
Polish sporting hero who dropped law studies and dreams of becoming film director in order to make name and fortune on tennis circuit. Clever, adventurous game reflects restless nature and intellectual agility. Collects works of art, fluent, and charming in six languages. Future diplomat?



Balazs Taroczy (Hungary)
Aged 27
Big, quiet, easy-going chap who has been Hungarian No. 1 since 1973. Says a patient, methodical, patterned game best suited to clay. But a year ago reached Wimbledon's last 16 for first time, at fifth attempt.



Vitas Gerulaitis (USA)
Aged 26
Of Lithuanian stock (Vitas was a king of Lithuania). Fast-moving, fast-talking, fast-flying playboy with a liking for fast cars. Fast reactions, too, and a tough competitor with boundless energy. From 1977 to 1980 won Australian and Italian championships, was runner-up for French and US titles, and twice reached the last four at Wimbledon. Now the engine seems to be "pinkish".



John Kriek (South Africa)
Aged 23
Unseeded, most highly ranked player in section of draw from which injured seed, Gene, has withdrawn. Has never passed third round at Wimbledon. Excels at US championships (won first two sets from Borg in semi-final last year). Quick little chap. Volleys well. Former rugby player at centre three-quarter.



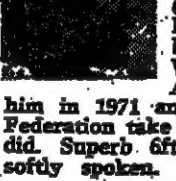
Chris Lloyd (USA)
Aged 25
Has distant antecedents in Luxembourg. Many parallels with Borg: in leading younger generation in era of open competition; in setting trend as baseliner with two-handed backhand; in consistent supremacy on clay; and in exemplary court conduct. In seven years has won five US singles titles, four French, and two at Wimbledon. Four times runner-up, and in nine challenges never beaten before semi-finals. Game marked by pounding precision and iron will. Yet smartly feminine and — off court — good fun. Pride may have been hurt by losing French title to...



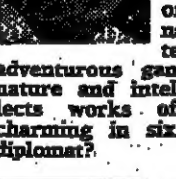
Hans Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia)
Aged 19
Daughter of Olympic sprinter. Like compatriot Lendl, was world's best junior in 1978. Like Lendl is a poised, attractive woman with a regal off-court smile. Unlike either, plays a serve-and-volley game with a natural flair reminiscent of Maria Bueno and Evonne Cawley. Slim, supple, and strong. In nine months has reached US final and won Australian and French titles. Forehand technically insecure. May heed more experience at Wimbledon before winning there.



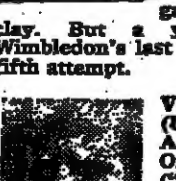
Tracy Austin (USA)
Aged 18
Even more precocious than Mrs Lloyd, whom she closely resembles in playing method though Miss Austin has more variety. In 1977 became youngest player to win a professional tournament and youngest to compete at Wimbledon for 70 years. In 1979 became youngest US champion and, in 1980, youngest athlete of either sex to surpass one million dollars in career winnings. This year's schedule has restricted her progress. Immediate prospects therefore conjectural. But in the past three years only the eventual champions stopped her at Wimbledon.



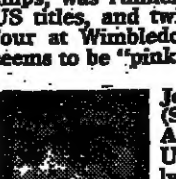
Martina Navratilova (USA)
Aged 24
In 1975 led Czechoslovakia to their only triumph in the world tennis championship for the Federation Cup and then defeated to the USA.



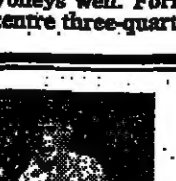
Sylvia Hanika (Germany)
Aged 21
Strong athlete whose use of heavy top-spin, unusual among women, would be too strenuous for most. Has wide variety of shots. First Wimbledon title, and (after much practice) more confident volleying that must help her at Wimbledon. Italian runner-up 1979, French runner-up this year (beat Navratilova and Jaeger). One of the soccer-playing sorority.



Martina Navratilova (USA)
Aged 24
In 1975 led Czechoslovakia to their only triumph in the world tennis championship for the Federation Cup and then defeated to the USA.



Sylvia Hanika (Germany)
Aged 21
Strong athlete whose use of heavy top-spin, unusual among women, would be too strenuous for most. Has wide variety of shots. First Wimbledon title, and (after much practice) more confident volleying that must help her at Wimbledon. Italian runner-up 1979, French runner-up this year (beat Navratilova and Jaeger). One of the soccer-playing sorority.



Martina Navratilova (USA)
Aged 24
In 1975 led Czechoslovakia to their only triumph in the world tennis championship for the Federation Cup and then defeated to the USA.

Women's singles



Andrea Jaeger (USA)
Aged 16
Swiss-born father and German-born mother. Emigrated to USA in 1956. In the Lloyd-Austin mould in terms of precocity.



Wendy Turnbull (Australia)
Aged 28
Late developer who acquired self-confidence playing team tennis for Cleveland and has since been a top player for the US (1977), French (1979), and Australian (1980) championships. Played Wimbledon seven times before reaching last eight in 1979 and again in 1980. The quick-footed "Rabbit" has the big shot but is a shifty volleyer. Equally well equipped with Australian banner.



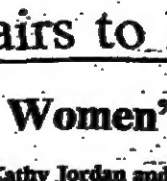
Pamela Shriver (USA)
Aged 18
Cautious six-footer who thrives on serving and volleying. In 1978 became youngest women's singles finalist in history of US championships. Then slipped back because of recurrent shoulder injury (seemingly cured by weight training) and difficult adjustment to raised expectations. Is now back on course. Fully agonized faces.



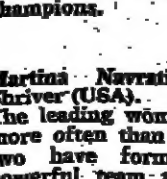
Virginia Ruzici (Romania)
Aged 26
Leggy and vivacious daughter of a former professional soccer player. She used to play for Caragiu operation in 1975 posed residual problems. Hard service and uninhibited forehand make awful demands on slim 5ft 5in whippet. Physique. French champion 1976. In 1979 Wimbledon has only once reached quarter-finals.



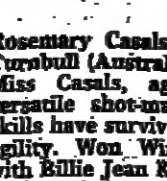
Sylvia Hanika (Germany)
Aged 21
Strong athlete whose use of heavy top-spin, unusual among women, would be too strenuous for most. Has wide variety of shots. First Wimbledon title, and (after much practice) more confident volleying that must help her at Wimbledon. Italian runner-up 1979, French runner-up this year (beat Navratilova and Jaeger). One of the soccer-playing sorority.



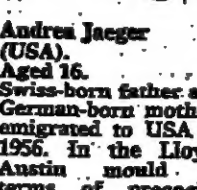
Martina Navratilova (USA)
Aged 24
In 1975 led Czechoslovakia to their only triumph in the world tennis championship for the Federation Cup and then defeated to the USA.



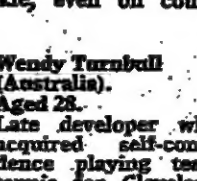
Sylvia Hanika (Germany)
Aged 21
Strong athlete whose use of heavy top-spin, unusual among women, would be too strenuous for most. Has wide variety of shots. First Wimbledon title, and (after much practice) more confident volleying that must help her at Wimbledon. Italian runner-up 1979, French runner-up this year (beat Navratilova and Jaeger). One of the soccer-playing sorority.



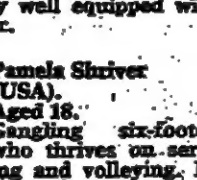
Martina Navratilova (USA)
Aged 24
In 1975 led Czechoslovakia to their only triumph in the world tennis championship for the Federation Cup and then defeated to the USA.



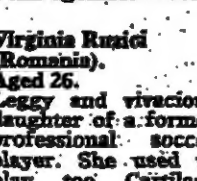
Mima Jausovec (Yugoslavia)
Aged 24
A chubby 5ft 5in with a strong backhand. Ground-stroke specialist at best on clay. Italian champion 1976, German 1977, German 1978.



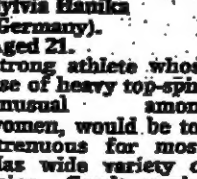
Dianne Fromholtz (Australia)
Aged 24
Like Margaret Court, born at Albury. Remains a fun-loving country girl. Best of all Australian left-handers (women, that is). Good ground strokes. Top-spin backhand can be a bit shaky. Best of seven Wimbledon titles was 1979.



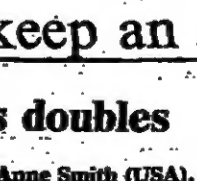
Kathy Jordan (USA)
Aged 21
Reached last 16 at both previous Wimbledon. Unorthodox stroke production. Aggressive and nervous. Tall, lean, edgy, rather frantic. Full of beans, has trouble keeping the lid on. Big in high basketball.



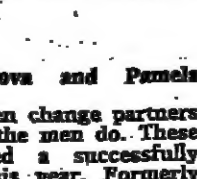
Bettina Bunge (Germany)
Aged 18
Ranked eighth in USA but plays Federer Cup for Germany. German parents. Born in Switzerland, grew up in Peru. Reached Wimbledon quarter-finals in 1979. Richly talented and now physically mature. Playing third Wimbledon.



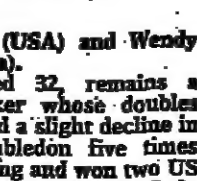
Barbara Potter (Romania)
Aged 19
Tall, strong left-hander who excels on fast courts because of formidable serving and volleying. Playing fourth Wimbledon and could do well there. Good skier, too.



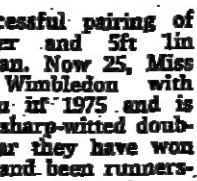
Regina Marsikova (Czechoslovakia)
Aged 22
Big blonde at best on clay. Italian champion 1978. Has had knee and ankle injuries. Best of five previous Wimbledon titles was 1978. Last 16.



JoAnne Russell (USA)
Aged 26
Big, robust athlete with a strong sense of fun. Won 1977 Wimbledon doubles with Helen Gonyea. Reached last 16 of 1980 singles. Has collector's eye for painting.



Betty Stove (Netherlands)
Aged 35 and 39 respectively. McMillan, who comes from British stock and lives at Bristol, is noted for his strong caps and two-handed hitting. Miss Stove, who is the same height and weighs a few pounds more, is a strong-willed athlete known as "The Dutchess". Both have astonishing doubles records. As a team they played three consecutive Wimbledon finals, winning in 1978, and were US champions in 1977 and 1978.



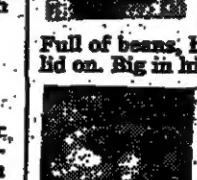
Wendy Turnbull (Australia)
Aged 28
As with Miss Stove and McMillan, years of experience have sharpened their doubles expertise. Riessen, aged 39, has a remarkably long and consistent record as a superb athlete with fast reactions and shrewd tennis brain. A gentle main. Formed a successful partnership with Margaret Court and now shares the US title with Miss Turnbull, another Australian.



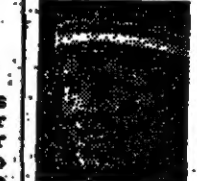
Mima Jausovec (Yugoslavia)
Aged 24
A chubby 5ft 5in with a strong backhand. Ground-stroke specialist at best on clay. Italian champion 1976, German 1977, German 1978.



Dianne Fromholtz (Australia)
Aged 24
Like Margaret Court, born at Albury. Remains a fun-loving country girl. Best of all Australian left-handers (women, that is). Good ground strokes. Top-spin backhand can be a bit shaky. Best of seven Wimbledon titles was 1979.



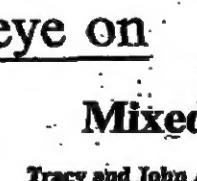
Kathy Jordan (USA)
Aged 21
Reached last 16 at both previous Wimbledon. Unorthodox stroke production. Aggressive and nervous. Tall, lean, edgy, rather frantic. Full of beans, has trouble keeping the lid on. Big in high basketball.



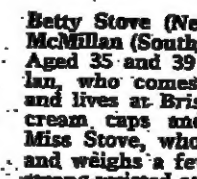
Bettina Bunge (Germany)
Aged 18
Ranked eighth in USA but plays Federer Cup for Germany. German parents. Born in Switzerland, grew up in Peru. Reached Wimbledon quarter-finals in 1979. Richly talented and now physically mature. Playing third Wimbledon.



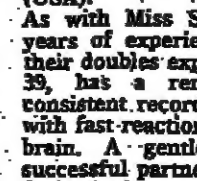
Barbara Potter (Romania)
Aged 19
Tall, strong left-hander who excels on fast courts because of formidable serving and volleying. Playing fourth Wimbledon and could do well there. Good skier, too.



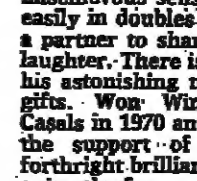
Regina Marsikova (Czechoslovakia)
Aged 22
Big blonde at best on clay. Italian champion 1978. Has had knee and ankle injuries. Best of five previous Wimbledon titles was 1978. Last 16.



JoAnne Russell (USA)
Aged 26
Big, robust athlete with a strong sense of fun. Won 1977 Wimbledon doubles with Helen Gonyea. Reached last 16 of 1980 singles. Has collector's eye for painting.



Betty Stove (Netherlands)
Aged 35 and 39 respectively. McMillan, who comes from British stock and lives at Bristol, is noted for his strong caps and two-handed hitting. Miss Stove, who is the same height and weighs a few pounds more, is a strong-willed athlete known as "The Dutchess". Both have astonishing doubles records. As a team they played three consecutive Wimbledon finals, winning in 1978, and were US champions in 1977 and 1978.



Wendy Turnbull (Australia)
Aged 28
As with Miss Stove and McMillan, years of experience have sharpened their doubles expertise. Riessen, aged 39, has a remarkably long and consistent record as a superb athlete with fast reactions and shrewd tennis brain. A gentle main. Formed a successful partnership with Margaret Court and now shares the US title with Miss Turnbull, another Australian.

New generation game without a look at the old scoreboard

The 95th Wimbledon championships, which begin today, have already assumed a special importance. The public heart of the tournament has been shifted. This operation has, in fact, been in progress for years. To reduce congestion and make the concourse more of a promenade, the All England Club created a new show court out by the water tower and then installed the four new courts of "North Wimbledon". To do this year, the public will have to walk round to the tea lawn alongside Church Road and gaze at a new scoreboard. There will be another above the members' balcony box that will not indicate the points score. The changes make sense because congestion has long been an irritant. But the space-consuming bulk of the new building at the southern end of court one has swallowed a piece of history, and for most of us changed the character of Wimbledon.

The use of electronic score line monitors has been extended from the two main courts to courts two and three. A stiffer grading system for court officials, together with the introduction of 30-minute stops for line judges, represents a further stride towards an unblemished perfection in the conduct of matches.

With Paris in mind it remains to be seen if Mrs Lloyd's confidence has suffered more than her prize. Tracy Austin's form at Eastbourne suggests that Lendl in the men's final. If that can happen on clay Mrs Lloyd and Borg should logically be even more shaky on grass.

Weather permitting, these should be unusually interesting championships. Chris Lloyd and Tracy Austin, who have both been winning "grand slam" singles championships since 1974 are beginning to look vulnerable. Each excels on slow clay courts, yet Mrs Lloyd recently lost the French championship and Borg the Australian. Both are beginning to look vulnerable. Each excels on slow clay courts, yet Mrs Lloyd recently lost the French championship and Borg the Australian. Both are beginning to look vulnerable. Each excels on slow clay courts, yet Mrs Lloyd recently lost the French championship and Borg the Australian. Both are beginning to look vulnerable.

There are six teenagers among the women's seeds and the names in both seedings lists indicate a promising start for Mrs Lloyd and Borg — that this may be a year of change. Borg has won only three tournaments since last year's Wimbledon. Can he reasonably be expected to withstand the challenge of the new generation? Probably not. But Borg should extend his record sequence of Wimbledon wins from 35 to 41 before McEnroe stops him.

The most evident threat to both, if they give him the slightest chance, is Jimmy Connors, who has played four finals in seven years. Lendl is not yet volleying with the assurance a Wimbledon champion needs. Of the other seeds only Brian Gottfried, Roscoe Tanner and Victor Pecci seem capable of causing a stir. These three all have potentially exciting first round matches but the first seed to go could be Guillermo Vilas, whose Wimbledon record is modest. His opponent will be Mark Edmondson, who beat Tanner at Bristol on Saturday. Five of Edmondson's last six singles at Wimbledon have gone to a fifth set. Even when he loses, he plays a lot of tennis.

Luckily the withdrawal of Gene Mayer has not disturbed the balance of the draw. The two players next in line for a seeding, John Kriek and Adriano Panatta, happened to be in Mayer's section of the draw. Kriek is having some back trouble, so the intubally spectacular Panatta has every chance of celebrating his 10th Wimbledon with a run to the last 16, even the last 8, that would be fun for all of us.

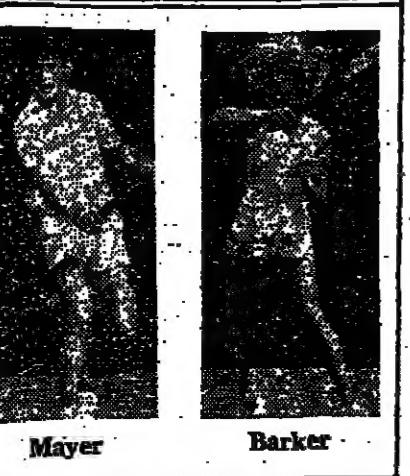
McEnroe and Peter Fleming must be favourites to win the men's doubles unless bad weather gives McEnroe an unreasonably busy programme of singles and doubles, as it did last year. The outcome of the two other doubles championships is less predictable.

All the competitors are hoping that they have made the necessary adjustment to the special nature of grass-court tennis. Wendy White, for example, ranks 23rd in the world but has little experience of courts on which she must slide. Given a rainy day, we may discuss all that more fully. But let us hope there are no rainy days at what could be a superb Wimbledon dominated by the new generation's takeover bid. Even so, we shall miss that old scoreboard.

Two to watch

Alexander Mayer (USA) Aged 29
Like brother Gene, a political science graduate. Plays more orthodox game and excels on fast courts. Playing his 10th Wimbledon. Semi-finals 1973, quarter-finals 1978. Regaining momentum after injury.

Susan Barker (GB) Aged 25
Devonian blonde. Bold, free-hitting baseliner who won 1976 French and German championships and reached Wimbledon semi-finals a year later. Recent doubles successes should have improved her volleying. Playing her ninth Wimbledon.



Mayer

Barker

Men's doubles

Peter Fleming and John McEnroe (USA)
Aged 26 and 22
Fleming, aged 26, is a blond 6ft 5in, very hard, and has an essentially orthodox game that admirably complements McEnroe's versatility. They were Wimbledon and US champions in 1979 and remain the best team in the world unless McEnroe is preoccupied with singles. Their bludgeoning brutality, spiced by finesse, allows opponents little or no time for patterned ingenuity.

Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee (Australia)
Aged 25 and 24
McNamee, aged 25, is the showman of the two and likes to hurl himself about at the net — the whole length of it. McNamara, the straight man, mostly stays back and takes what his partner misses. Old chums from Melbourne, they have inherited the great tradition of Australian doubles play. Their enjoyment of the game is infectious. Reigning Wimbledon champions. But back trouble has affected McNamee's form and confidence.

Rob Lutz (USA), aged 33, and Stan Smith (USA), aged 34, are reigning US champions. In past 13 years successes have included four US titles and one Australian. Twice runners-up at Wimbledon and once in Paris. These exemplary sportsmen know the doubles game inside out and have written a book on it — a good one, too. Lutz's remarkable instinct for the angles complements Smith's still severe service and volley.

Brian Gottfried (USA) and **Raul Ramirez** (Mexico). Seeded eighth. Should come through quarter from which Mayer brothers have withdrawn. Wimbledon champions 1976, French champions 1975 and 1977. Gottfried's discretion blends well with the panache of Ramirez, aged 28. Highly mobile team who cover each other smartly. Not quite the force they were.

Women's doubles

Kathy Jordan and Anne Smith (USA). Miss Smith,

A BBC hate list, by and large

Every year the BBC receives hundreds of letters complaining about the declining standard of English usage on the air. Many urge the corporation to do something positive to help put things right.

The BBC is now taking at least one small step in the right direction. For the past six months or so it has allowed Professor David Crystal, of the Department of Linguistic Science at Reading University, to go through the letters as they arrive.

From them Professor Crystal has compiled a Top Twenty of complaints which will be broadcast with his comments, on Radio Four next month.

At the top of the list is the incorrect use of the words "I" and "me" in such phrases as "you and I" and "you and me". Next, where to put the apostrophe on words such as "controversy" and "research".

At number three, whether "none", "a number", and similar words and phrases should take a singular or plural verb; four, references to words and phrases of American origin; five, the right way to pronounce foreign words such as Kabul (a subject aired in these columns); and six, split infinitives (to go boldly, not to boldly go).

Running on down the list, people worry about whether it should be "different to", "different from", or "different from"; at No 8 is more grammar—should it be "I wish I was" or "I wish I were"? At nine, the "the" problem, and whether regionally distinctive pronunciations are acceptable (the word "poor" crops up several times).

Halfway, clichés such as "by and large" and "at the end of the day" infuriate. At 11 is the dropping by announcers of the "the" before "Antarctic" and "Antarctica". At 12, the dropping of "the" before "Antarctic" and "Antarctica".

Professor Crystal places at No 12 the clear distinction that people want made between the meanings of easily confused words: "interested/disinterested", "rich/affluent", 13, again grammatical—whether or not to end a sentence with a preposition; 14, should one use "who" or "whom" in sentences such as "Who were you talking to?" 15, how colloquialisms should be used: "should" or "would" or "permitted" or "pounded".

Sixteenth place goes to now commonly accepted euphemisms—which have become part of the language. Do unions really "go on strike" or "take industrial action"? At 17, pronunciation again, with the focus on "when" and "where" follows—should it be "drawing" or "drawing"? 18, again grammatical, is when to use "shall" and "will"; 19, should words be allowed to run into each other, as in "last year".

And, finally, the omission of important parts of sentences. Is it sloppy to say "Over to John Smith" when more correctly, if pedantically, it should be "I now pass you over to John Smith"? The questions hang in the air: Professor Crystal examines them in detail and you will have to listen to the broadcast to find out what he thinks. What he does say now is that today's real linguistic problems will not be solved by the fury unleashed against split infinitives or prepositional placings.

On the contrary, he says, there is a danger that the real problems will be missed because of the inordinate focus of attention on these old school-boys of linguistic usage.

In the meantime, "Dear Sir, I was shocked to hear during the 8 am broadcast Brian Redhead refer to one of the major roads on which there was traffic congestion as being 'bumped up'. I ask you!"

At 3.40 on July 4 on Radio Four the professor will hope to make it all (no pun intended) crystal clear. The programme is called *How dare you talk to me like that?*

Kenneth Gosing

Broadcasting Correspondent

The other Andrew at that royal party

Prince Andrew's all-night birthday party at Windsor Castle marked the emergence of Andrew, the former Stowe schoolboy, as undisputed prince of society band leader. Yesterday the clean-cut Prince, 27, was nursing a severe attack of euphoria after watching three generations of royal rockers to his music in the main ballroom.

Chance: smart and restrained. Lady Diana Spencer, who at times appeared to take up half the floor with an exciting variety of free-range dancing, seemed particularly fond of the band's performance of such pop classics as *Thriller*, *This Ole House* and *Don't Leave This This World to Me*. Prince Charles seemed more at home with *The Blue Danube*, confirming Mrs Nancy Reagan's view that he is a fancy dancer, but

The empty seat the Vatican cannot fill

Rome The return to hospital of John Paul II on Saturday shows a major deficiency in Vatican organization: in no way is the Roman Catholic church equipped to deal with the problem of a seriously disabled Pope.

It is not ready either in psychological or organizational terms and the fact that the victim was an extremely vigorous Pope makes the uncertainty greater. So only now is the full significance of the consequences of the attempt on the Pope's life beginning to be understood.

The hope is strong that John Paul II will be active again after the current treatment and some months of rest; one estimate of persons near him is that he will need at least a year. However, no forecast can be accurately made because too many influences bear on his ability to recover.

Before the Pope was readmitted to hospital, rumours of a relapse were officially denied at the Vatican. The Pope's injuries were serious but the operation performed immediately after the shooting was considered a success and it was also hoped that he had escaped the danger of infection. He nevertheless left hospital to return to the Vatican earlier, on June 3, than his doctors wanted.

The Pope is clearly a difficult patient and it seems probable that his doctors are impressed by the fact that they are treating the first Pope ever to be a patient in a hospital.

His decision would have been justified only if the psychological stimulus of going home had been evident. There were rumours of stomach pains and inability to eat, and reports that he has little appetite. After a few days back at the Vatican, the Pope's temperature rose and, it is said, an infection showed in the lungs, not in the intestine, where the operation was carried out.

He has strictly obeyed doctors' orders that he receive no visitors for at least the month of June. Even the brief handshake expected, among others,

by the Japanese Prime Minister could not take place. The ruling was part of the effort to get him fit enough for a postponed operation, but also reflects the mental outlook at the Vatican that a Pope should not be seen to be sick. An old Roman proverb states that the only sick Pope is a dead Pope, meaning that illness is admitted only after death.

There could of course be no hiding John Paul II's illness because the world knew that he had been badly wounded. Yet the Vatican insisted on making the misguided effort of minimizing the real portrait of the shooting: he was in a sense in St. Peter's Square even while lying on a hospital bed because his voice had been recorded and played over loudspeakers.

"The Pope is present" is one of the phrases used by Vatican Radio which is now immortalized in the tape on sale under the title *The Pope is present*. The Pope's life. It was known after he had appeared briefly at his window on the Sunday after his return from hospital that the effort of first of recording a prayer, the standing at his window exhausted him.

The natural attitude would have been to admit from the beginning that the Pope's health was such that he would need a long period of quiet, rather than straining to show that, gun wounds or not, life was going on almost normally for the simple pilgrim. The shooting put the Pope out of action when he had more to do than at any moment in his reign.

The Polish crisis worsened and the death of Cardinal Wyszynski was a personal blow to the Pope. It gave rise to a fresh period of quiet, only with the tacit agreement of the Communist Chinese authorities who had never before agreed to the nomination by the Vatican of a bishop in China.

The euphoria was short-lived; the Association of Patriotic Catholics in China criticized the appointment and now the Peking Government has said the Pope is interfering illegally in China's internal affairs.

He made an appeal to the Chinese authorities during his



Returning to hospital on Saturday, John Paul II waves from an open car to a crowd of well-wishers.

visit to the Philippines in February and on June 6 the Vatican announced the appointment of a 73-year-old Jesuit, Dominick Tang Yee-ming, survivor of 22 years' imprisonment, as Archbishop of Canton.

The Vatican commentators wrote of this as a diplomatic triumph for the Church because it marked a return to direct relations for the first time since the establishment of the revolution. The appointment could have been made only with the tacit agreement of the Communist Chinese authorities who had never before agreed to the nomination by the Vatican of a bishop in China.

The euphoria was short-lived; the Association of Patriotic Catholics in China criticized the appointment and now the Peking Government has said the Pope is interfering illegally in China's internal affairs.

He made an appeal to the Chinese authorities during his

Like the Polish crisis, it is a serious matter, as has been the recent meeting in the Vatican on the central American situation. Again, the Pope's presence was required on a subject of such weight, especially given the fears that Latin American affairs are now back in largely conservative hands.

The Pope had already been shot when the results were known of Italy's referendum on abortion; the vote heavily against the Catholic position; to oppose the abortion law. Papal directives on what should be done are necessary but will not be forthcoming.

In the more worldly worlds of a western diplomat accredited to the Holy See, "They had need a success." But the machinery cannot operate properly without an active Pope. There is no deputy Pope. John Paul II alone has full powers and even if he felt like delegating, he

could pass ordinary administration only to another prelate. The aging Paul VI had an efficient and loyal servant, Monsignor Giovanni Benelli, now Cardinal-Archbishop of Florence, but John Paul II has no comparable aide.

The Pope made his own decisions within his partly Polish inner circle and ignored many of the departments of the Curia altogether. One Curia official who is by no means over-critical of the Pope was asked if the present situation was similar to that between the death of a Pope and the election of a new one, the interregnum known as *sedes vacante*. His reply was: "For many of us to the Curia there has been a *sedes vacante* ever since John Paul II was elected."

John Paul II before the attack on his life depended on his own dynamism to give character to his reign. He chose as his Cardinal-Secretary of State not a brilliant mover of paper, as was Benelli, but Benelli's rival under the surface, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, who is highly respected but is not a forceful character and thus is too cautious about oversteering the exact lines of competence.

This dynasty of John Paul's is so far dramatically unlikely. He first captured the hearts of the world in a matter of days and was in spectacular full flight when he was shot. The weaknesses behind the facade were certainly there and are only now appearing; they assail him brutally if involuntarily revealed them.

Now the problem is a double one. First, to give the Pope a chance to recover his strength even if this is unlikely to mean that he will return to the vigour that marked his earlier reign; or be allowed ever again to be as free as he was in mixing with the crowds. And second, to find, for the time being, some way to give the Church's administration the capacity to deal with mounting difficulties.

This is the real lesson of the deeply and enforced inactivity of John Paul II which no amount of recording tape can lighten.

Peter Nichols

Time to shoot the albatross

Austin Mitchell contributes to the debate on the future of the Labour Party

The Labour Party machine was once a stepping stone to power. It is now an obstacle. Parties in a modern democracy have a strictly utilitarian role: to carry men and women to a position where they can put their ideas into practice. Labour's organization is becoming less and less capable of carrying out that task.

The cacophony of high-principled arguments about the independence of the decision-making of parliamentary government and the battles between left and right have obscured the real problems. Internal disputes have distracted us from the real business of opposition for many months and are certain to do so for many more to come.

Membership is a third of what it was. Yet this has been assumed to be due to betrayals by Labour governments rather than the inevitable decline of mass parties in an affluent society. The answers should have been to reach out to enrol new members on a basis of minimal involvement and low subscriptions, then to use up-to-date techniques of fund-raising as parties overseas and mass pressure groups have done.

Instead we opted for elitism by high subscriptions, a vanguard role for the party in determining policy and a framework of delegate democracy. All this was an activist's charter for a party for a mass party: indeed it was unattractive to many traditional supporters and to ordinary electors. Division, organizational pedantry and counter-productive embittering argument are well known to put people off, not attract them.

Worse still, reasonable premises were pushed to doctrinaire conclusions. Party members should have a right to get rid of an MP who isn't up to the job as decorously as possible. Instead they were forced to challenge someone they would keep. Other socialists involve the party outside-Parliament in choosing the party leader. This became a reason to give outsiders the overwhelming share. Many party members want to say in policy though equally many don't care. This became a demand that an unrepresentative conference and an even more unrepresentative National Executive should control it.

Each distortion is electorally disastrous. Mandatory re-election of members is a security procedure for garbage disposal. It legitimates opposition and intrigue within each constituency party. It encourages and heightens left-right conflict. Our party, which already has to overcome a government majority of 70 and a certain loss of some score of seats thanks to constituency boundary changes, has been rushed into casually assuming another crippling burden.

The leadership system is even more of a liability. The trade unionist, unpopularity and yet we have handed them the dominant role in electing the Labour leader. Their decision-making processes are cumbersome and ineffectual. So we have chosen to put them to choose between personalities, something they have no machinery to do.

Leadership rights can be embarrassing. So we have made them public, protracted and nationwide. We have also made them drive the party into a way they could never be before. The most disarming factor of the present fight (over, be it noted, the non-job of deputy leader) is the intense explosion of hatred it has generated in the party of unity. This is partly because of an intellectual distrust of Tony Benn with his perennial tendency to include seven-pound notes among his genuine fivers and his apparent desire to give the party a new lease of life by getting the same glow without the gore or the guts. However, the great weight of the bitter reaction is due to his critiques of past Labour governments and the Shadow Cabinet, all of which affront dignity and history.

Yet all this is really forced on him by the rules under which the election is fought. Any candidate incapable of getting a majority of the Parliamentary Labour Party must

whip up the forces of discontent outside. He can only hope to win by a frontal assault on the only section not important to him. So how can we blame Benn for doing what we have made him do?

Giving the National Executive Committee control over the manifesto completes the trilogy of getting the worst of all worlds. The proposal was narrowly defeated last year, certainly returned this year. Indeed those who are now restricting their opposition to Benn to a claim to be more "pre-conference than the" prepare this rod for their own back. To ponder to either conference or NEC is to encourage their delusions of adequacy.

Conference is confusing; last year it lumbered the party with contradictory resolutions on multilateral and unilateral disarmament and then compounded the problem by voting (this time by a 50-50 vote with a massive majority) to stay in NATO. It is unrepresentative. Political Quarterly shows that in 1978 constituency delegates were overwhelmingly middle class, public sector employed and well off by class vote with Labour voters on most of their views. It is undemocratic: the block vote can be justified only by viewing it as a ballot for stability. Yet now it is not even that, because the unions themselves are becoming unmanageable.

Once the vote is taken, could deliver the block votes. Now the activists have the cards. Neither is democratic. Neither is representative.

Building up conference as the central organ of party democracy means ignoring its glaring inadequacies as a source of policies. Compounding this by regarding the NEC as the custodian of its conscience makes it certain that Labour will then be lumbered with a policy on which no one party could ever win. MPs may be a vested interest. Yet that interest is at least vested in the party. The fact that the NEC has thrown off the NEC for attention to the common good and now reduced to a slavish adherence to Tony Benn, is a constant warning not to deviate.

Political parties are about power, not perfection. Yet far from mobilizing mass energies for victory, Labour's machine is becoming an albatross. Instead of treating the party machine as an instrument, as Conservatives do, we have chosen to let it become a machine, something they have no machinery to do.

Leadership rights can be embarrassing. So we have made them public, protracted and nationwide. We have also made them drive the party into a way they could never be before. The most disarming factor of the present fight (over, be it noted, the non-job of deputy leader) is the intense explosion of hatred it has generated in the party of unity. This is partly because of an intellectual distrust of Tony Benn with his perennial tendency to include seven-pound notes among his genuine fivers and his apparent desire to give the party a new lease of life by getting the same glow without the gore or the guts. However, the great weight of the bitter reaction is due to his critiques of past Labour governments and the Shadow Cabinet, all of which affront dignity and history.

Yet all this is really forced on him by the rules under which the election is fought. Any candidate incapable of getting a majority of the Parliamentary Labour Party must

whip up the forces of discontent outside. He can only hope to win by a frontal assault on the only section not important to him. So how can we blame Benn for doing what we have made him do?

Giving the National Executive Committee control over the manifesto completes the trilogy of getting the worst of all worlds. The proposal was narrowly defeated last year, certainly returned this year. Indeed those who are now restricting their opposition to Benn to a claim to be more "pre-conference than the" prepare this rod for their own back. To ponder to either conference or NEC is to encourage their delusions of adequacy.

Conference is confusing; last year it lumbered the party with contradictory resolutions on multilateral and unilateral disarmament and then compounded the problem by voting (this time by a 50-50 vote with a massive majority) to stay in NATO. It is unrepresentative. Political Quarterly shows that in 1978 constituency delegates were overwhelmingly middle class, public sector employed and well off by class vote with Labour voters on most of their views. It is undemocratic: the block vote can be justified only by viewing it as a ballot for stability. Yet now it is not even that, because the unions themselves are becoming unmanageable.

Once the vote is taken, could deliver the block votes. Now the activists have the cards. Neither is democratic. Neither is representative.

Building up conference as the central organ of party democracy means ignoring its glaring inadequacies as a source of policies. Compounding this by regarding the NEC as the custodian of its conscience makes it certain that Labour will then be lumbered with a policy on which no one party could ever win. MPs may be a vested interest. Yet that interest is at least vested in the party. The fact that the NEC has thrown off the NEC for attention to the common good and now reduced to a slavish adherence to Tony Benn, is a constant warning not to deviate.

Political parties are about power, not perfection. Yet far from mobilizing mass energies for victory, Labour's machine is becoming an albatross. Instead of treating the party machine as an instrument, as Conservatives do, we have chosen to let it become a machine, something they have no machinery to do.

Leadership rights can be embarrassing. So we have made them public, protracted and nationwide. We have also made them drive the party into a way they could never be before. The most disarming factor of the present fight (over, be it noted, the non-job of deputy leader) is the intense explosion of hatred it has generated in the party of unity. This is partly because of an intellectual distrust of Tony Benn with his perennial tendency to include seven-pound notes among his genuine fivers and his apparent desire to give the party a new lease of life by getting the same glow without the gore or the guts. However, the great weight of the bitter reaction is due to his critiques of past Labour governments and the Shadow Cabinet, all of which affront dignity and history.

Yet all this is really forced on him by the rules under which the election is fought. Any candidate incapable of getting a majority of the Parliamentary Labour Party must

whip up the forces of discontent outside. He can only hope to win by a frontal assault on the only section not important to him. So how can we blame Benn for doing what we have made him do?

Getting the latest word through to Whitehall

In 1978 an unusual minute was circulated around the members of Downing Street's Central Policy Review Staff—the "Think Tank". It set out, from an imaginary vantage point in the late 1980s, the pros and cons of an all-electronic Cabinet Office in which the Prime Minister's filing cabinets would be replaced by computers and video screens, the messengers by electronic mail, and desks by "work stations".

Among its more memorable suggestions was that in this visionary office of the future there could be proper cost control of Cabinet committees. A device could be displayed in each committee room clocking up the accumulated cost of the participants' time, charged at the appropriate rate for each Civil Service grade. Each committee could even have a budget which, if exhausted in May, would prevent further meetings until the following January.

Although such brutal aspects of cost-efficiency were unlikely to make much headway in Whitehall, the spirit of that minute has not been entirely lost. Today some of the country's most senior civil servants will sit down at the London Business School to discuss for the first time the way new office technologies can make "our system of government" cheaper, more effective and more responsive to ministers' wishes.

Alongside the top mandarins—who include representatives from the Department of Health, Social Security, Customs and Excise and the Ministry of Defence—will be senior businessmen from the private sector, from Boots, Pilkingtons and Legal and General. Much of the discussion will concern the extent of the similarities between the trades and how the savings in manpower have been gained in industry and commerce from word processors and other simple technological advances can be

repeated in the Civil Service. Both sides will find obvious savings at the bottom and of their organizations. The private sector has been quicker than the Civil Service to cut down typists by using word processors. There is now only one word processor in the Civil Service, for every 90 secretaries and typists, compared with a national average of one for every 40. The men from Whitehall will doubtless be persuaded of the major manpower savings that can be made in the next decade by replacing some of their messengers with high-speed facsimile links and their meticulous cross-referencing of minute files in registers with key-word searching by computer.

But the savings in these areas are less than one might think, largely because the people whose jobs would be replaced are not highly paid and there are a mass of them. The non-industrial Civil Service employs about 25,000 secretaries and typists and 11,000 messengers. However, the Civil Service also employs nearly 80,000 scientists, technicians, data processors and other professional grades. It is their counterparts in the private sector who, as the Minister for Information Technology, Mr Kenneth Baker, points out, are embracing new office technology most enthusiastically.

The mandarins' meeting at the London Business School should be in no doubt that more computer-aided drafting for architects, more computer terminals for Treasury economists and more word processors for parliamentary draftsmen would improve the quality of the work and offer scope for manpower savings. It is with the administrative grades of the Civil Service that the problem of the new technologies becomes both more complex and more controversial. Administrators find it hard to

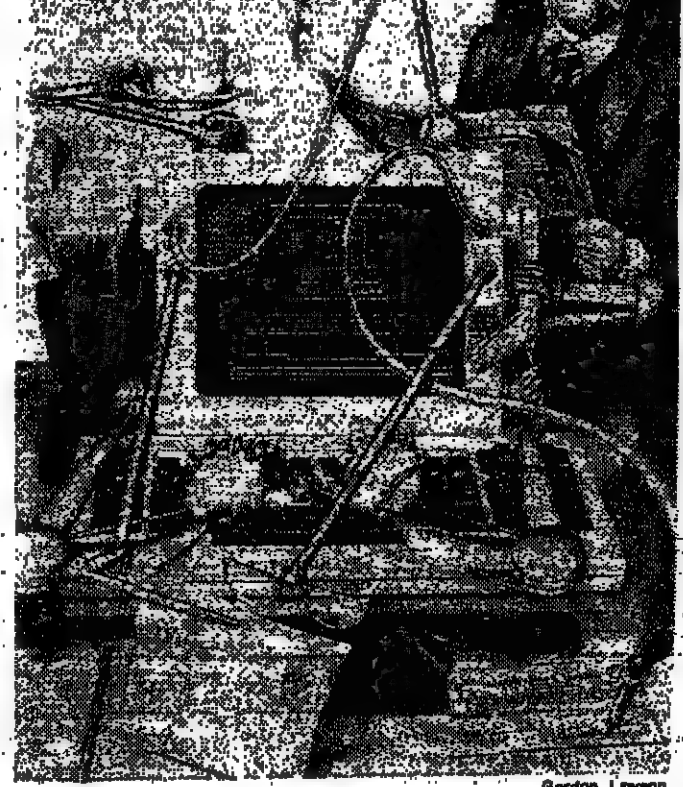
define their objectives, let alone measure their output. That is the problem that haunts all attempts to improve their productivity. Commercial enterprises, on the other hand, define success relatively simply by turnover, market share and profit.

But a more flexible response to business conditions can be paralleled in the Civil Service in a more flexible response to politicians' demands. The computerization of PAYE, for example, will for the first time make it possible to implement a local income tax as an alternative to the existing rating system.

As the capabilities of the system become clearer, it may be possible to contemplate even more radical innovations. Thatcherite government of the 1990s, for example, might choose to encourage manufacturing industry by giving all employees in manufacturing a partial income tax rebate. More companies also hope that more efficient transfers of information will lead to shorter project planning cycles. Here again the Civil Service has analogous problems, often compounded by the four to five-year cycle of change in government, which means a more or less continuous cycle of reviews. Projects might be anything from building a nuclear power station to a review of the Employment and Training Act.

It would be instructive, if more formal management techniques were introduced, to discover the average delay that experience showed was necessary to build in for ministerial decision making. Could minutes if provided with positive feedback, be trained to improve their performance?

We are talking here of relatively small improvements in the control of resources but which, if applied right across the Civil Service, could change the whole flavour of its performance. The introduction of new technology will put con-



siderable pressure on the traditional hierarchy to foster civil servants who are likely to learn most quickly how to exploit the new systems and may be impatient at the continued need to refer things upwards to a generation that instinctively recoils from contact with computers.

But perhaps the most interesting questions concern the balance of power between civil servants and the public. Will new employment and social security eventually be handled from a single neighbourhood office? Would the benefits of flexibility outweigh the danger of a greater invasion of personal privacy? Will the greater use of computers for storing and retrieving information make it harder for government depart-

ments to plead expense as an excuse for secrecy—or will the change of technology focus attention on the value of information and cause civil servants to guard it more fiercely?

This leads directly to the relationship between civil servants and their ministers. Mr Baker is certain that new technology will not change anything. "Power stems from people's characters, not the equipment they use." But politicians must be attuned to the opportunities for conflict might disagree. Perhaps the London Business School should invite them as well?

Carolyn Hayman

The author was a member of the Central Police Review Staff from 1978 to 1980.

THE TIMES DIARY



The Sweeney met the Swenson in a plucky partnership on the cricket field yesterday when Dennis Waterman, the cocky detective-sergeant in the television series, found himself batting opposite Commander Jim Swell, former head of the Flying Squad, in a charity match. My colleague Simon Midgley, who went to the game at East Molesey, Surrey, to see the match, reports that the selectors should keep an eye on both men as well as Colin Cowdrey and Colin Milburn.

Albert Hall on July 11, has, according to its manager Louise Honeyman, "lots of pretty girls". The orchestra is modelled on the Boston Pops. Miss Honeyman says: "We want our concert to be visually interesting, a total entertainment. So I have picked the best-looking young women—and men—that I could find." Most of the girls are in the strings and wind (the brass remains a male bastion) and for their first concert the players have received strict instructions on what to wear. "No launching a substantial new British musical industry. Already impresarios in Germany and the Netherlands have expressed interest.

Back in the pavilion after scoring a century for the Commonwealth XI, David McGhee XI against the Lord's Taverners, Waterman described his plans to diversify into film producing later this year. He has bought several scripts, one of which, the true story of a "world football" competition in the early 1900s when a team of miners from Bishop Auckland beat national teams from Switzerland, Italy and Germany, he hopes to make in time for the World Cup next year. "I would like it to be a full-length feature film for the cinema, unless forced to produce a shorter television version."

Shoulders will be covered and there will be no revival of the Sixties fad of nude cello players. The men will be in traditional black tie, although each will enliven his appearance with a red carnation. The orchestra is being launched by promoter Anne Hoffman, widow of the musical cartoonist and wit, Gerard. The Hoffmanns' son, Ben, has been enrolled as the orchestra's principal pianist. The promoters have invested £10,000 in the first concert and are confident that they are launching a substantial new British musical industry. Already impresarios in Germany and the Netherlands have expressed interest.

The debut programme is suitably popular, ranging from *West Side Story* and *Star Wars* interspersed with Bizet's *Carmen*, Suite and Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue*. The latter will be conducted from the keyboard by John Covelli, the young American who narrowly failed to succeed Arthur Fiedler as the Boston Pops.

Never say retire. Sir William Rees-Mogg, the newly knighted former editor of the Times, continues to scotch the rumours that his departure from the newspaper earlier this year will lead to semi-retirement.

Only hours after the leak of his appointment as the new vice-chairman of the BBC, he was to be seen at Heathrow yesterday catching the 12.30 flight for Boston. Sir William, 52, will spend a week in America interviewing, among others, ex-President Nixon for a book on the Republican Party. Between interviews he will also meet book-sellers and buy stock for his antiquarian bookshop in Bloomsbury.

Lady Rees-Mogg told me from their London home: "Retirement? I should hope he isn't going to retire. We have five children to keep. He is busier now than ever but in a relaxed way; he's in terrific form and extremely happy."

Sir William, who is also a director of GEC, is expected to take up his BBC post on August 1 from Mark Bonham Carter. With all the signs pointing to a second communication pinnacle (BBC chairman

George Howard is 61), Sir William threatens: "I hope to go on doing everything forever."

Greek cheek. Another example of civilized behaviour where the Greeks got there before the rest of us. After a story last week about readers' devices for getting rid of guests who have overstayed their welcome, I hear from Hilary Patrinos in Blackheath that there are two traditional Greek methods for achieving this end. In one, the guest is led behind the guest's chair at meal times; in the other a household broom is turned upside-down against a wall. Perhaps that's how the phrase "brush-off" originated?

All the answers. According to Ruth Dyson, writing in the Royal College of Music's magazine, the college exams produce some pretty weird answers—which she has been collecting. One candidate wrote that he had chosen a particular prelude and fugue to play "because I thought it suited my body weight". Another wrote: "The damper pedal should always be played with the ears" and a third, a young lady being examined as a teacher of piano, described her own way of locating notes on the keyboard. "You play middle C," she wrote, "then close your eyes, lift the legs and play F."

Anyway, the answers to the Diary Quiz in Saturday's paper are: 1. Burmese. 2. The smart waitresses who used to grace the Lyons Corner House, which is to make a

comeback in London. 3. Margaret Thatcher, at the usual dinner of the CBI. 4. Captain Lloyd Williams, an American soldier landing in 1918. 5. The police manoeuvre in Brighton designed to reduce street crime. 6. In New York at a Great Performance of the Royal Ballet, attended by the Prince of Wales. Protesters shouting "Britain out of Ireland" interrupted the performance. 7. Five. 8. Clarissa's the Connaught and the Bel-levue. 9. Rudolf Nureyev, speaking about his relationship with the Royal Ballet after Dame Margot Fonteyn left. 10. 1966. 11. In Russia, where the stores have no summer goods to sell holidaymakers. 12. Philip Toynbee. 13. The Pentagon's close secret relationship with a small number of arms firms and a small number of Congressmen. 14. Mr Ross Staplehurst and his boat, the Albatross. A 13ft, 400 lb shark landed on the boat and killed itself. It is being eaten this weekend. 15. Sore feet. Bud Flanagan once walked to Glasgow from London for work; the women in the Royal Shute book have to walk 47 miles to Kuala Lumpur. 16. Mr Badger, managing director of a Birmingham building firm, sacked Paul Gregory after he arrived for work wearing a trilby with a six inch replica of Kermit on top. 17. Penicillin-like substances, just discovered, which kill bacteria resistant to penicillin. 18. In 1946 Britain drew up plans for a germ attack on Russian cities within bombing range of bases at these three cities. The memorandum about this has just been unearthed.

Michael Horsnell



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

RISKS OF THE CHINA CARD

The Soviet Union has reacted with predictable nervous animosity to the revelation that its missile tests are being monitored by the United States from Chinese territory. It has accused the Chinese of becoming voluntary agents of imperialist intelligence services. It has also criticized America's new policy on arms sales to China. Although it claims to be less worried for itself than for Asian nations against which these weapons are, it says, to be used, sent its ambassador in Washington, Mr. Dobrynin, to protest to the State Department.

These reactions cannot be shrugged off simply as a product of the nervous reflex which afflicts the Russians whenever China is mentioned, particularly when there is any sign of military cooperation between western nations and China. The situation is new for the Russians because they do not know where they stand with Washington. When President Nixon reopened relations with China after the long freeze the Russians did not exactly rejoice but they were reassured by words and deeds from Washington that this was not intended to be the start of a new military alliance against them. They could understand America's reasons for wanting normal relations with China because they were reasonably secure in the knowledge that Washington's top priority was détente with them. Even through the ups and downs of relations with President Carter they could see that America's China policy was not being used against them.

With President Reagan they can no longer be sure. They know that the new Administration is imbued with a profound emotional distrust of the Soviet Union and a deep scepticism of the value of negotiations. They are certainly sufficiently well-informed to know that there are some people in Mr. Reagan's Administration who believe in using the "China card" to put pressure on the Soviet Union.

Like everyone else they do not know who will ultimately win the Reagan's east-west policies but they are bound to see the visit of Mr. Haig to Peking and the new American willingness to sell arms to China as evidence that the balance is swinging towards those whom they most distrust.

Unfortunately they are right to be worried. Mr. Reagan's Administration has shown no signs of having the wisdom and sensitivity needed to conduct balanced relations with both Moscow and Peking. It is dangerously fascinated by the idea that only it can show itself stronger than the Soviet Union. It will be able to dictate terms. This is an illusion. If the Soviet Union comes to believe that the United States is entering into serious military cooperation with China it will become not more amenable but less so. It will have no reason at all to cut its defence spending because it will feel menaced on two fronts. It will become less interested in talking about arms control with the Americans because it will fear that agreements could be circumvented through China. It will have one reason less for not intervening in Poland because it will have less to lose in its relations with the West.

Perhaps none of this matters much to the more right-wing people in Washington. Some of them would probably welcome a neatly bi-polar world in which good and evil, friends and enemies, were clearly defined

and the Russians played out the role allotted to them in American demonology. But it would matter to the Europeans of east and west, and especially to the Poles, if the cold war returned in this way.

It would also matter in the long run to the United States. The Soviet Union remains, and will remain for a long time, the principal global rival to the United States and the western alliance. It is the Soviet Union, not China, that points its nuclear arsenal in our direction. It is the Soviet Union, not China, that confronts our interests around the globe. It is with the Soviet Union, not China, that we share the European Soviet Union's precarious balance. It is, therefore, with the Soviet Union that we have to do business directly in order to lessen the dangers inherent in this relationship. Western relations with China are neither a substitute for relations with the Soviet Union nor a means of improving them. They should be conducted sensibly for their own sake. It may be tactically useful from time to time to let the Soviet Union know that the west has friends on its other border but the "China card" as such is not for playing. It assumes that the Chinese are willing to be servants of our interests, which is risky. It is also liable to have effects precisely opposite to those intended, making the Soviet Union even more difficult to do business with than it is already. Even worse dangers were envisaged by Dr. Kissinger in his memoirs. Any move by us to play the China card might tempt the Soviets to end their nightmare of hostile powers on two fronts by striking out in one direction before it was too late. Equilibrium was the name of the game.

THE NEED FOR NEW LABOUR LAWS

The Confederation of British Industry is the largest organization of employers in the country. What it has to say about labour relations represents the case for the prosecution in terms of the adversarial model of British industry. After the passage of the Employment Act, the CBI showed a distinctly weaker appetite for further legislation than some politicians, a difference reflecting pragmatic caution rather than satisfaction. Now that the CBI comes to make its comments on Mr. Prior's green paper it finds several issues where immediate changes would be desirable, as well as more fundamental questions to be grappled with later.

The former category consists mainly of proposals developing the approach of the Employment Act a little further, or remedying shortcomings in it that have already become discernible during its short life. It would be absurd for opponents to represent it as a bloodthirsty list of exactions designed to humiliate the labour movement at a moment when its industrial strength is at a low ebb. Any such approach would be misconceived for the ultimate success of legislation in this field depends on its political acceptability, and the months of cuts and redundancies have made it not easier but more difficult for the Government to find that measure of bipartisan support (or at least acquiescence behind a façade of loud indignation) which last year's Act evoked with some success. The CBI's watchword of gradual, but steady change in step with

the movement of public opinion is a wise one.

Four of its five immediate objectives are by way of clarification or confirmation of the purposes of the Act. Further safeguards for individuals harmed by the working of closed shops reflect disappointment that the new law has failed to put an end to dismissals of those who refuse to join. Public finance for ballots on wage offers would take account of the difficulties unions have had (only non-TUC ones have tried as yet) in actually extracting subsidies from the authorities for their ballots. The proposals on union-labour-only contracts and strikes to force employees of other companies into union membership extend the Act's attack on closed shop imperialism as practised by trade unions. The fifth proposal is that strikes for mainly political purposes should be denied the usual immunities. Desirable as this might be in principle, it raises almost insurmountable problems of definition, especially in the public sector, and would require judges to make highly political decisions.

The report does not discuss the need to enable employers to lay off their employees without pay if a minority are on strike. Where a few workers in strategic positions can threaten the whole fate of a company the more clearly the uninvolved majority see that their interests lie with a quick settlement the better.

The CBI's membership is diverse. There is evidence of

deep division over the role of the closed shop. After all, there would be no such thing if some employers had not found it advantageous. But it is notable that while the Royal Commission of 1968 received no serious evidence urging the outright abolition of the closed shop that option does have significant support today. Events of recent years have made the oppressive tendencies of the practice more obvious, and made it more urgent to gain the improvements in productivity that it obstructs.

This divided attitude is connected with the great paradox of British industrial relations: the fact that many of our problems arise because the union is not too strong but too weak. Most strikes are unofficial, often small but immeasurably damaging to regularity and efficiency. Undemocratic as it is, the closed shop sometimes makes for stability in practice. Often, however, it exists with all its defects even though the union has virtually lost control of internal discipline. In this context there are great attractions in one proposal the CBI puts forward for later consideration: the necessity that unions should be made accountable for torts committed by their members unofficially or in defiance of procedure, unless the union has made reasonable efforts to control them. It is all part of the paradox, of course, that the unions would resist with great passion any move to strengthen them in this way, but it would bring a fundamental improvement in accountability.

had not died under the burdens they carried through the years of the War. If either Gaiskill or Bryan had lived longer, would Harold Wilson ever have become Opposition Leader, and then prime minister? On the Conservative side, from 1951 onwards there was the painful and sometimes visible decay of Winston Churchill, until in the end the former Chief Whip James Stuart, who worshipped him, was worshipped in return, drew the short straw and told the man that the time had come for him to go. Churchill lingered on in the Commons as a backbencher, until he had to be brought to the House of Commons, where he would be lifted after brandies in the smoking room.

One of his lifelong admirers describes how Churchill had the smell of death upon him, and his eyes were closed as he tells it. He fastidiously adds that he went straight away and washed his hands. Then the strain of No 10 soon broke. Eden as prime minister, in circumstances for which his whole public life appeared to have prepared him, Harold Macmillan, made of tougher Highland fibre, lasted six years before his health cheated him in October, 1963, although even in February, 1964, that year's senior officers of the 1922 Committee visited Lord Home to ask if he would make himself available.

Out of Home's controversial choice in October probably came the last general election of 1964, and the halloing for, rather than the "emergence" of, the party leader — first Edward Heath, and then Margaret Thatcher, both rather untypical Conservative commanders-in-chief.

Another breakdown of health significant for the Conservative Party must certainly have been that of Iain Macleod. Within a week or two of becoming Chancellor of Exchequer in 1970, he went into hospital with what looked like simple appendicitis; and he died the night he arrived back at 11, Downing Street. No Conservative now believes that party history would have run unchanged if he had lived.

Mr. Heath might not have made some who later seemed to be misreadings of party mood, and Sir

Keith Joseph would not have seemed to have the guru of disenchanted backbenchers. It is impossible to pursue the theme without thinking of Tony Benn. (The Daily Telegraph and Bill Deedes, its editor, by the way, did themselves a disservice by publishing a leading article notable for its sensitivity and generosity, full of House of Commons spirit.) I know nothing of Mr. Benn's physical ailment, I never heard of it before he died, and I am claiming him as a friend in spite of our many differences. I wish him well, and hope that his recovery will be complete.

Nevertheless, candour exacts its due. No politician may be struck down by serious illness and then continue as though nothing has happened, and even if the politician thinks nothing has happened, his friends and enemies will believe something has happened. Mr. Benn's recovery may medically be eventually complete, but there will be two factors.

First, Mr. Benn's own physical condition may be undermined by illness, like many ambitious politicians before him. Secondly, at the autumn horse fair for deputy party leader and then for leader, the bidding will now go on the fitter animals.

In other words, Mr. Benn's misfortune may all too easily alter the course of Labour Party history. We have circumstances in which Michael Foot is not credible as an Opposition leader, who, even if he won the next General Election, could lead the Labour Party as prime minister for more than a very short time, until he retired early in his seventies. It follows that the election of Labour's deputy leader even though deputy leaders have not usually made much difference to the party's fortunes, less than the choice of the man who will be popularly regarded as the next Labour party minister, Tony Benn, it must be faced, is now nearly unmarkable; he has been broken, even if only temporarily. That leaves Denis Healey, the toughest of them all, and the most experienced, and John Silkin, the subtlest of them all, and probably one of the richest. They, and Mr. Wakeham, must take their choice.

US attitude on Northern Ireland

From Dr Kenneth Lane
Sir, The protests mounted in the United States during Prince Charles' visit have caused not only great frustration but a deep anger in the vast majority of people in the United Kingdom.

Official channels have completely failed to convey to the American people as a whole the extreme difficulty of our position in Northern Ireland. It is necessary to mount a nationwide campaign to convince all thinking Americans and even some Irish Americans of the true facts of our position.

2. There would be no other things to be able to make an honourable withdrawal of our troops from Northern Ireland.

3. The majority of the people of the United Kingdom are not in favour of the IRA. They fought side by side with us in two world wars, in the second of which the Irish Republic was neutral.

4. The IRA is attempting to enforce at gunpoint a political solution which is unacceptable to the people of Ulster. Every shot that is fired delays still further the agreed peaceful solution which must eventually be implemented.

5. That citizens of the United States are guilty of prolonging and intensifying the hostilities and bloodshed in Northern Ireland.

These facts should be repeated over and over again to every point of contact between the people of Britain and America until the truth sinks in to all the citizens of the United States.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH LANE,
Woodland Cottage,
Gadbridge Lane, Eghurst, Surrey.

From Mr. J. D. Keir, QC
Sir, No one can read without sadness reports of the reception received by the Prince of Wales from some people in New York yesterday. Demonstrations such as took place outside the Lincoln Centre can happen anywhere, and I make no point about that. What is really distressing is that people who should be able to do better than this should be so stupid as to do this.

Princess Charles's hosts, such as the Mayor of New York and the Lieutenant Governor of New York State, used the occasion to make ill-informed and partisan criticism of the British presence in Northern Ireland.

The British presence in Northern Ireland exists to prevent terrorists and murderers from bringing about the chaos that they would destroy life and to enable the enormous majority of decent people to lead a normal life as possible. One cannot help wondering whether the United States, in similar circumstances, would have stuck to so long and unwavering a task for so long.

Americans in general are noted for their hospitality, and there must be many who are ashamed of the nature of some of the hospitality that was extended to the Prince of Wales.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. KEIR,
Denehurst,
Old Road,
East Grinstead,
West Sussex.

Criticism of police
From Mr. Tom McNally, MP for Stockport, South (Labour)
Sir, The combative response of the Chief Constable of West Yorkshire to criticisms of his force's handling of the Yorkshire Ripper case will not add confidence to the decision of the Home Secretary to hold an internal police inquiry on the matter.

As one of the first to raise with both press and police behaviour following the arrest of Peter Sutcliffe I find the Chief Constable's response most disturbing. Of course, I share his contempt for the "hate industry" and I do not doubt that many, many officers worked above and beyond the call of duty to try and bring Sutcliffe's reign of terror to an end. But there is a legitimate case for public concern about the more theatrical aspects of police behaviour, immediately after Sutcliffe's arrest. There is also the need for a dispassionate examination of police methods now that we do have the benefit of hindsight. This is not to put the police on trial but to learn lessons for the future. Those lessons will best be learned if Chief Constable Crutcher and his force put them in a more constructive and less defensive frame of mind.

Yours sincerely,
TOM McNALLY,
House of Commons.

Westminster ghosts
From Mr. W. R. Eyres
Sir, Is there a fifty-year cycle in British politics?

Margaret Thatcher was elected Prime Minister in 1979, fifty years after the first woman cabinet minister.

As your issue reminds us today, the Social Democrats are trying to do the same as the New Party of 1931.

Perhaps it is worth noting that in 1932 Free Trade was abandoned and full scale protection introduced.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD EYRES,
27 Grove Terrace, NWS.

From Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP for Epping Forest (Conservative)
Sir, In this year of royal celebration, could not politicians and the media cease the growing practice of referring to Her Majesty's Government as "Mrs Thatcher's Government" and the Ministers of the Crown as "Government Ministers"? Britain is a constitutional monarchy and not a presidential republic.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON,
House of Commons.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Time for second thoughts on planning

From Professor Sir Colin Buchanan
Sir, On September 15 next, a public inquiry is due to start into the application by the British Airports Authority for permission to undertake the first stage of a large development of Stansted Airport. There are associated major road proposals of the Department of Transport. The Authority, encouraged by the Government, is also to seek the safeguarding of additional land which will enable the airport to be further expanded to nearly twice the physical size of Heathrow. A massive development is in the offing, with far-reaching consequences for an area which has been kept open by planning policies consistently applied over many years.

Opposition of the most formidable kind is now being mounted against the proposal. This includes four county councils (Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk — no mean adversaries), a large number of District Councils, statutory agencies such as the Countryside Commission and the Anglian Water Authority.

A great many voluntary bodies have entered the lists: the National Trust, the National Farmers' Union, the Country Landowners' Association, the Ramblers' Association, the Council for the Protection of Rural England, and (as important as any) the local people themselves in the form of over 200 parish councils and other associations who have come together under the North West Essex and East Hertfordshire Preservation Association. I could go on listing other groups, such as the Town and Country Planning Association, who have submitted (as they are entitled to do) a formal planning application for the development of Stansted. This has been accepted as valid and if there is opposition, as there is, a public inquiry will be required.

There is an extraordinary conflict of opinion in the aviation camp. British Airways, by far the greatest user of Heathrow Airport, has issued a statement opposing the arguments of the Airports Authority, submitting that foreseeable needs for the London area can be met by providing a fifth terminal at Heathrow at far lower capital and operating costs than would be required for a new airport. This case has been supported by Essex and Hertfordshire County Councils in their anxiety to defeat the Stansted proposal, and also by the Greater London Council, in whose area Stansted lies, who have now submitted, as they are entitled to do, a formal application for the development of a fifth terminal at Heathrow. If there is opposition, as there is, a public inquiry will be required.

Civil Service dispute
From Mr. J. Reid
Sir, One of the lesser publicized difficulties caused by the civil servants' strike is the extreme hardship being suffered by companies like ours which receive regular payments from the V.A.T.

The Government, the so-called friend of private enterprise, has steadfastly refused to guarantee extra overdraft facilities or to pay the interest on the money that is long overdue.

What is even more disturbing is the attitude displayed by the Confederation of British Industry. When I spoke to them today complaining about their seeming lack of effectiveness in pursuing the claims of their members, due to their support for the Government's pay policy their efforts have not been too strenuously publicized in order not to be seen to support the union.

In the meantime the company of which I am managing director is in excess of £120,000 out of pocket, one of the joys of being a sizable exporter.

Yours faithfully,
J. REID,
The Reck Company Limited,
Ramsay Road,
Caxton Street South,
Fidra Basin South, E16.
June 19.

From Canon G. B. Bentley
Sir, Mr. Murray is reported to have said recently, a propos the threatened strike by civil servants (report, June 16), that the Government's pay policy was "a disaster for the country". This kind of misrepresentation, which is a disgrace to the Government, needs to be nailed to the counter in the interests of morality.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of a dispute about wages, those who in pursuit of gain inflict harm on persons not involved in the dispute — in this case persons worse off than themselves — are manifestly the agents of the harm done and must accept responsibility for the damage.

Cost of heavy traffic
From Mr. Donald W. Insall
Sir, The debate on maximum permissible lorry weights raises the issue of the damage to roads, the grossly damaging effects of lorry traffic upon people in the streets, in built-up areas and especially in historic towns built for pedestrians.

Street noise, confined and reverberating between enclosed frontages, makes conversation impossible between people out-of-doors. Vehicle fumes in concentration are damaging to human health. Yet the only criteria so far laid down concern noise emission by a single vehicle, and seem weak and arbitrary.

Over-large heavy vehicles not only cause progressive erosion of pavement widths and buildings in towns, especially at junctions. We know they also damage underground services, at a continual public expense. But their real cost to the community is that of unquantified but compound delays and congestion, and the loss of quality of urban life.

There seems no historical or geographical reason why this crowded island should adopt reducing continental standards of environmental protection. Motorways may be for lorries; but historic town centres, above all, are for people.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD W. INSALL,
Donald W. Insall and Associates,
19 West Eaton Place,
Eaton Square, SW1,
June 17.

Priorities for a trading nation

From Captain S. W. Roskill
Sir, I have so far (not without some difficulty) restrained myself from joining in the correspondence about the future of the Royal Navy — partly because the full facts were not yet known to me, and partly because some of the wilder press statements obviously had to be discounted. But with the moment of truth upon us I can no longer continue my policy of self-restraint.

For over 30 years I have produced historical works and have lectured up and down the country to the effect that the function of the Navy has nothing to do with concepts such as "defence of sea lanes" or "sea communications" but to protect the merchant ships and their gallant crews on whom the life blood of these islands and of the whole Western Alliance depends; and I have pointed out the appalling cost of our failure to fulfil that function in recent times until almost too late. Yet the old heresy continues to appear in ministerial and press statements.

Are we really to believe that protection of the merchant ships and their crews can be achieved by a handful of anti-aircraft guns and a few shore-based aircraft? And incidentally can those instruments rescue the crews of sunk ships? Are all the lessons of 1917 and of 1942-43 when we were brought to the brink of defeat and surrender by attacks on our merchant shipping of no account today? And why should the Soviets launch a nuclear attack and risk retaliation in kind, or launch a nuclear attack in western Europe, when merely by sinking our merchant navy they can bring us to our knees in a few weeks.

I realize that Mr. Nott was still a school boy in 1945; but might he not have studied some of the books published on the foregoing subjects since he achieved manhood? Certainly he would not appear to have done so. And now we read that some of the Royal Navy's ships are to be offered for sale in the armament bargain basements of the world — a waste of an excessively numerous and grossly over-manned Royal Dock yards are to remain relatively intact — obviously because, as in the 1920s when the same matter was mooted, they command more electoral votes.

Could folly go further than to destroy both the material and the morale of the Royal Navy? It has done so in this century been the chief means of saving this country from starvation and defeat? Mrs Thatcher has dismissed a Junior Minister who had the courage to warn the nation of the dangers of the Royal Dock yards are to remain relatively intact — obviously because, as in the 1920s when the same matter was mooted, they command more electoral votes.

Yours truly,
COLIN BUCHANAN,
Tunall House,
Beaconsfield,
Middlesex.
June 19.

unjust consequences of their actions. Nor are they entitled to claim, as the unions often do, that they "had no alternative". Of course they had an alternative: they could have put up with what they believed to be a measure of injustice to themselves in order not to act unjustly towards their neighbours.

That is not to say that the employers in the present case are entitled to sit back with a clear conscience. They have assumed obligations towards a great many state pensioners and it remains their duty to discharge them. They have no right to treat a withdrawal of labour as an "act of God" dispensing them from doing their duty. So they have a problem on their hands.

What is so strange is that a society that prides itself, or used to pride itself, on the rule of law should tolerate these power struggles with such damage to the community as they are. Like all belligerents both parties claim their cause is just, but instead of submitting the issue to a court of justice for judgment they resort to self-help and arrogate to themselves what can only be described as "belligerent rights", allowing them to infringe the peace-time rights of neutrals. Is not self-help precisely what municipal law is intended to eliminate?

Yours faithfully,
G. B. BENTLEY,
8 The Cloisters,
Windsor Castle,
Berkshire.

From Mr. George Scales
Sir, Mr. Moody's letter (June 13) alleges that the Government is in breach of its union's pay agreement. If that is true, the union has recourse through the courts. If it is not, that is because the union has elected not to have the terms of its agreement so binding.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE SCALES,
Cobblers Pieces,
Abbey Road,
Essex.
June 14.

"Queen's corporal"
From Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Naylor
Sir, I, and very many old soldiers have long regretted the abolition of the rank and honour of "Queen's Corporal".

The rank carried with it certain privileges and the person retained the rank until his death.

Could the powers that be review and reinstate this award to enable Her Majesty the Queen to confer the honour on a Corporal Alastair Galloway of the Scots Guards?

Perhaps army historians could trace the history and qualifications of a "Queen's Corporal".

Yours faithfully,
F. W. NAYLOR,
Manor Crest,
Brackley,
Northamptonshire.
June 15.

Courty behaviour
From Mr. J. E. Humphrey
Sir, Could Wimbledon 1981 perhaps be made the occasion for tennis umpires to give palpable support to manners players and better to resist the intimidation, harassment and bullying which at present are clearly allowed to put such players at a disadvantage and to profit the offenders?

Yours faithfully,
J. E. HUMPHREY,
8 Offington Gardens,
Worthing,
West Sussex.
June 15.

Humbler creation
From Mr. Mark Baker
Sir, Philip Howard is, for once, wrong (article, June 16). The acronym for "high flier" is "pilot" and can be found both in "Civil Service High Mandarin" and in poetry.

An exact and moving example of its poetical use is in Hopkins' "The Windhover to Christ our Lord", in which "sheer plod makes plough down sillion shine" and is therefore no less a divine gift than the soaring grace of the falcon from which the poem's title is derived.

Yours faithfully,
MARK BAKER,
United Oxford and Cambridge University Club,
71 Pall Mall, SW1.

Priorities for a trading nation

From Captain S. W. Roskill
Sir, I have so far (not without some difficulty) restrained myself from joining in the correspondence about the future of the Royal Navy — partly because the full facts were not yet known to me, and partly because some of the wilder press statements obviously had to be discounted. But with the moment of truth upon us I can no longer continue my policy of self-restraint.

For over 30 years I have produced historical works and have lectured up and down the country to the effect that the function of the Navy has nothing to do with concepts such as "defence of sea lanes" or "sea communications" but to protect the merchant ships and their gallant crews on whom the life blood of these islands and of the whole Western Alliance depends; and I have pointed out the appalling cost of our failure to fulfil that function in recent times until almost too late. Yet the old heresy continues to appear in ministerial and press statements.

Are we really to believe that protection of the merchant ships and their crews can be achieved by a handful of anti-aircraft guns and a few shore-based aircraft? And incidentally can those instruments rescue the crews of sunk ships? Are all the lessons of 1917 and of 1942-43 when we were brought to the brink of defeat and surrender by attacks on our merchant shipping of no account today? And why should the Soviets launch a nuclear attack and risk retaliation in kind, or launch a nuclear attack in western Europe, when merely by sinking our merchant navy they can bring us to our knees in a few weeks.

I realize that Mr. Nott was still a school boy in 1945; but might he not have studied some of the books published on the foregoing subjects since he achieved manhood? Certainly he would not appear to have done so. And now we read that some of the Royal Navy's ships are to be offered for sale in the armament bargain basements of the world — a waste of an excessively numerous and grossly over-manned Royal Dock yards are to remain relatively intact — obviously because, as in the 1920s when the same matter was mooted, they command more electoral votes.

Could folly go further than to destroy both the material and the morale of the Royal Navy? It has done so in this century been the chief means of saving this country from starvation and defeat? Mrs Thatcher has dismissed a Junior Minister who had the courage to warn the nation of the dangers of the Royal Dock yards are to remain relatively intact — obviously because, as in the 1920s when the same matter was mooted, they command more electoral votes.

Yours truly,
COLIN BUCHANAN,
Tunall House,
Beaconsfield,
Middlesex.
June 19.

unjust consequences of their actions. Nor are they entitled to claim, as the unions often do, that they "had no alternative". Of course they had an alternative: they could have put up with what they believed to be a measure of injustice to themselves in order not to act unjustly towards their neighbours.

That is not to say that the employers in the present case are entitled to sit back with a clear conscience. They have assumed obligations towards a great many state pensioners and it remains their duty to discharge them. They have no right to treat a withdrawal of labour as an "act of God" dispensing them from doing their duty. So they have a problem on their hands.

What is so strange is that a society that prides itself, or used to pride itself, on the rule of law should tolerate these power struggles with such damage to the community as they are. Like all belligerents both parties claim their cause is just, but instead of submitting the issue to a court of justice for judgment they resort to self-help and arrogate to themselves what can only be described as "belligerent rights", allowing them to infringe the peace-time rights of neutrals. Is not self-help precisely what municipal law is intended to eliminate?

Yours faithfully,
G. B. BENTLEY,
8 The Cloisters,
Windsor Castle,
Berkshire.

From Mr. George Scales
Sir, Mr. Moody's letter (June 13) alleges that the Government is in breach of its union's pay agreement. If that is true, the union has recourse through the courts. If it is not, that is because the union has elected not to have the terms of its agreement so binding.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE SCALES,
Cobblers Pieces,
Abbey Road,
Essex.
June 14.

"Queen's corporal"
From Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Naylor
Sir, I, and very many old soldiers have long regretted the abolition of the rank and honour of "Queen's Corporal".

The rank carried with it certain privileges and the person retained the rank until his death.

Could the powers that be review and reinstate this award to enable Her Majesty the Queen to confer the honour on a Corporal Alastair Galloway of the Scots Guards?

Perhaps army historians could trace the history and qualifications of a "Queen's Corporal".

Yours faithfully,
F. W. NAYLOR,
Manor Crest,
Brackley,
Northamptonshire.
June 15.

Courty behaviour
From Mr. J. E. Humphrey
Sir, Could Wimbledon 1981 perhaps be made the occasion for tennis umpires to give palpable support to manners players and better to resist the intimidation, harassment and bullying which at present are clearly allowed to put such players at a disadvantage and to profit the offenders?

Yours faithfully,
J. E. HUMPHREY,
8 Offington Gardens,
Worthing,
West Sussex.
June 15.

Humbler creation
From Mr. Mark Baker
Sir, Philip Howard is, for once, wrong (article, June 16). The acronym for "high flier" is "pilot" and can be found both in "Civil Service High Mandarin" and in poetry.

An exact and moving example of its poetical use is in Hopkins' "The Windhover to Christ our Lord", in which "sheer plod makes plough down sillion shine" and is therefore no less a divine gift than the soaring grace of the falcon from which the poem's title is derived.

Yours faithfully,
MARK BAKER,
United Oxford and Cambridge University Club,
71 Pall Mall, SW1.

David Wood
Is it the end for Benn's high ambition?

Donkey's years ago, E. V. Lucas, of Punch, wrote an elegant minor novel called And Mr. Wyke Bond. Some of it stays in the mind when much of nobler work has passed away.

Wyke Bond was a nobody with ambitions to cut a figure in society, and he hit upon a ruse to contrive it. Topped and tailed, he never missed a big wedding at St. Margaret's, Westminster, or St. George's, Hanover Square, or a memorial service anywhere for men of mark and name. At last, every list of guests or mourners on the Court pages of quality papers ended with the words "and Mr. Wyke Bond" and nobody could be decently buried or married in his absence, if only because it would resound as a comment on the family's social status or acceptability.

Wyke Bond persists in coming, unseason

Business News

THE TIMES June 22 1981

Battle of the superstores, page 17

Stock markets	
FT Index 541.4	FT Gilts 65.78
Sterling	
\$ 1.9710	Index 95.1
Dollar	
Index 108.7	DM 2.3780
Gold	
\$458.50	
Money	
3-month sterling 12 1/2-12 1/4	
3-month Euro \$ 18 1/2-18 1/4	
6-month Euro \$ 17 1/2-17 1/4	
Friday's close	

IN BRIEF

New peso devaluation feared

Despite Argentina's 30 per cent devaluation of its currency three weeks ago, the peso took a fresh hammering last week which cost the country's shaky reserves a further \$600m (\$20.5m).

Another devaluation of 25 per cent before the end of the month is expected by some speculators. However, Dr Lorenzo Sigaut, the Finance Minister, is adamant that the policy of gradual devaluation of six per cent per month will continue to the end of July at least.

The country's present dilemma was summed up by a former minister who said: "If interest rates fall, the country loses its reserves; if they keep their present level it loses its industry."

\$363m savings

National Savings' provisional figures for May show net receipts of \$363m, including interest. Net receipts from both indexed and non-indexed National Savings certificates totalled \$227.7m. National All-Savings Bank investment accounts had a net inflow of \$68.1m, and Premium Savings Bonds net receipts totalled \$6.4m compared with \$2m in the previous month.

North-west jobs fears

The first five months of this year showed a total of 43,000 notified redundancies in the North-west compared with 31,840 over the same period last year. Growing unemployment is causing alarm in the area, with some towns reporting as high as 20 per cent unemployment.

Japan-Mexico oil talks

Japanese oil importers are holding talks in Mexico to discuss Japan's plan to import about three million barrels of crude for June shipment after a dispute over changes in pricing and types of oil. Storage difficulties are also being discussed.

Business codes

The Confederation of British Industry would continue to oppose mandatory international codes of business conduct which are often negotiated by government officials insulated from business realities. Sir Raymond Pennock, the CBI president, says in the organization's new guide published this week.

New superstore

Mainstop, the BAT industries subsidiary, opens a £2m superstore at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, tomorrow, creating 140 jobs. It is one of five Mainstop stores opening this year, with a total of 900 new jobs.

W German GNP rise

The West German economy had a better than expected growth in the first months of this year, according to the West German Federal Bank which reported that the fully adjusted gross national product (GNP) rose 0.5 per cent in the first 1981 quarter from the fourth 1980 quarter.

Anglo-Indian trade

An Indian engineering industry team arrives in the United Kingdom today aiming to stimulate trade which last year stood at \$845m. Britain's exports totalled \$529m while imports from India totalled \$315m.

Opec assistance

Finance ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting in Quito today may be asked to decide on proposals for a new allocation of contributions to the Opec assistance fund for developing countries.

S Korea forecast

South Korean economic growth will be six to seven per cent this year, instead of five to six per cent as previously forecast, if the September rice crop does not fall below average level. Mr Shin Eung-Hyun, the country's Deputy Prime Minister said.

China bonds sell-out

China's first domestic bond issue of 4,000m yuan (£1,62m) since the cultural revolution of 1966-76 has almost completely sold out. A total of 3,899m yuan worth of the bond issue has already been taken up.

Outlook still gloomy, CBI report says

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Manufacturing industry is continuing to take a gloomy view of prospects during the next few months and signs of any significant recovery in demand remain elusive.

Companies expect little change in production levels in the next four months, during which many industries will be affected by annual holidays. The Confederation of British Industry's latest monthly trends survey, published today, confirms that while the recession may have flattened out, companies expect low levels of output to continue.

Sterling's recent weakness against the United States dollar (although not against the basket of European currencies) has not so far filtered through to industry's export order books and although companies have continued to run down their stocks of finished goods, overall all stock levels remain at historically high levels.

The CBI's survey, covering almost 2,000 companies in manufacturing industry, contains one heavily qualified brighter note. Although 70 per cent of companies consider their present orders are below normal, 5 per cent indicate they are above normal and 24 per cent cite them as "normal".

However, evidence reaching the employers' organization suggests that companies are

increasingly revising their view of normality in the present straitened economic circumstances. The pattern of demand within manufacturing industry has also shown little sign of change with intermediate goods manufacturers reporting below normal orders more frequently than consumer and capital goods companies.

Export order books have followed a similar pattern to total order books with 7 per cent of companies reporting above normal export orders and 58 per cent below normal.

It is clear from the latest survey results that further de-stocking will take place during the next few months. Even though companies have been reducing their stocks of finished goods progressively in the past year, the extent of the stock rundown was underlined in last week's official Government figures for the first three months of the year which revealed a 11 per cent drop in total industrial production during the quarter.

In the period to October, 17 per cent of companies covered by the survey expect their volume of output to increase while 20 per cent anticipate a fall. Overall, the CBI expects little change in production levels but within sectors of industry expectations differ. Generally, the CBI says output expectations among capital goods producers are rather more depressed than for other sectors of manufacturing.

Bosses and workers strengthen links

By Our Industrial Editor

Substantial improvements in the level of communication between management and employees in manufacturing industry will be revealed in a still unpublished survey carried out by the Confederation of British Industry.

The employers' organization believes that the increased attention paid by management to communication with their workers has been a big factor in securing greater realism in wage settlements, which, in the present pay round, have been held to single figures.

Companies are still replying to the CBI's survey and the results are not expected to be published for some weeks. Preliminary results, however, indicate that companies have made important strides in extending participation to the shop floor.

They show that out of 300 companies employing over one million workers, nine out of 10 chief executives regularly hold meetings with their employees about the state of business and productivity issues; six out of

10 companies have a work council or consultative committee on which employees representatives and management sit. The index also marks a significant improvement on previous surveys. The CBI investigation will, when completed, embrace about 1,000 companies—both large and small—with a total of almost 2.5 million employees.

The survey is among the most exhaustive ever undertaken in this field, and stems from the EEC's fifth directive aimed at increasing the level of participation in industry.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, has underlined the importance which the Government attaches to industry tackling the issues for itself and has said that further progress must be among the priorities for industry. He like the CBI will be encouraged by the preliminary findings.

Although the number of works councils and consultative machinery has increased, four out of 10 companies still lack any formal works council.

Channel 4 to give programme details

By David Hewson

Channel 4, ITV's counterpart to BBC 2, will announce its general format of programmes this summer in preparation for the start of broadcasting in November next year.

Backbench attempts to delay the start of the "channel" because of falling profits among the present ITV companies, who will have to pay an estimated £90m for its formation, now seem doomed to defeat.

Last week's announcement by the Independent Broadcasting Authority that Peter Jay's breakfast television consortium, ITV-AM, would not be allowed to air until May 1983, makes delays in the start-up of Channel 4 highly unlikely.

There has been intense speculation about what sort of programming would be favoured by Mr Jeremy Isaacs, Channel 4's chief executive.

So far, it has commissioned the filming of a live show by the comedian Max Wall, and the Royal Shakespeare Company's version of Nicholas Nickleby. Mr Isaacs has also said that the channel would attempt to appeal to young people more than ITV 1.

The channel is planning longer broadcast hours than many expected. During the

week it will start at 5.30 pm and run through until midnight on Fridays, and at the weekend it will finish at 2 am with a 2 pm start on Saturdays and Sundays.

Mr Isaacs' intention to reveal the channel's outline programming details this summer is likely to prove popular with the advertising industry which has viewed the new channel with some puzzlement.

D'Arcy-MacManus and Masina, a leading advertising agency, wrote to Mr Isaacs earlier this month expressing his concern that vital questions about broadcasting hours and programming format about the channel had gone unanswered.

In fact, the new channel intends to issue programme schedules six months before they appear on the air.

Gormley warns Minister on plan refusal

Miners press for Belvoir go-ahead

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor



Gormley (left) and Howell. Warning given in personal exchanges.

The Government has been privately warned of fresh trouble with the miners if ministers fail to give the go-ahead for exploitation of the Vale of Belvoir coal deposits.

The warning was given in personal exchanges between Mr Joe Gormley, President of the National Union of Mineworkers, and Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, during talks last week to tie-up the £550m package of aid for the National Coal Board.

Mr Gormley told the minister of unofficial, but apparently well-founded, reports from the Department of the Environment that the Government did not intend to approve NCB mining plans in the Vale which is an area of outstanding natural beauty.

An announcement from the Environment Secretary Mr Michael Heseltine was expected several months ago after last year's public inquiry into the ambitious mining scheme, and NUM contacts suggest that the delay is prompted by Government doubts about the need to exploit Belvoir's 50 million tonnes of coal reserves at a time when stocks are high and rising.

Miners' leaders will intensify their pressure on the Government to allow the coal board to start work on sinking shafts for three new pits because existing

collieries in the area employing nearly 4,000 men will be exhausted in six to 10 years. That is about the start-up time before a new pit begins economic extraction.

Pitmen in the area are 'traditionally regarded as moderates and elect right-wing members on the NUM national

executive. If the coalfield became defunct, the moderates' majority would become marginal.

The miners have been waiting for a verdict on the development of Belvoir since a four-month-long public inquiry conducted by Mr Michael Mann, QC. The report was completed last November, and Mr Heseltine's decision was expected earlier this year. The argument over Belvoir was conducted against a background of passionate environmental objections, with the Duke of Rutland threatening to lie down in front of the NCB bulldozers.

But in the intervening months, the nature of the debate has changed, since the threat of a national pit strike in February forced the Government to climb down on coal board plans to close 23 collieries at a cost of £1,500m.

In the wake of the £550m rescue package announced last Wednesday, the NUM is stepping up its campaign to ensure that the indigenous coal industry overrules short-term commercial and environmental arguments.

The miners are supporting coal board proposals for expansion in South Wales, Shire and the opening of a new pit in North Northumberland to take advantage of coal reserves more than two miles out under the North Sea.

Reprieve expected for Co-op

By Derek Harris

A decision on the future of the Co-operative Development Agency will be announced this week by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry.

Present Government funding of the CDA runs out at the end of August, but Sir Keith is expected to reprieve it with a £500,000 grant, which the agency is operating on a shrimmed-down basis.

The CDA, which offers an advisory service particularly to help new co-operative ventures get underway, has been spending around £300,000 a year. Sir Keith is likely to stipulate that this should be cut by at least a third.

This will mean reductions in the 19 staff at CDA, who have already been given protective notices against the possibility of the CDA being wound-up in September. Some staff reductions are already being contemplated by the CDA, particularly since its projected earnings this year of around £45,000 have shrunk to less than £30,000.

Even a shrimmed-down CDA still hopes to make the main focus of its work the advising of new co-operatives. So far the agency has been involved in the creation of nearly 100 co-operatives.

The CDA could possibly act more as a clearing house for smaller groups, channeling their enquiries towards other organisations likely to be able to help, such as the Department of Industry's small firms service, the Welsh and Scottish development agencies or the Council for Small Industries.

Italian government faces union hostility

From John Earle, Rome, June 21

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, Italy's prime minister-elect, faces a week that could bring greater social tensions to the country. His aim is to draw up a social contract with capital and labour, and action against inflation is one of his priorities.

He risks seeing a trip wire laid for him and his new coalition. The trade unions are hostile and, with the spread of terrorism, Italians are beginning to ask how long democracy can survive if both inflation and terrorism spread unchecked.

Senator Spadolini finds himself between two fires before his economic policy can get off the ground. He has to fight inflation which last May was 20.5 per cent on a 12-month basis and shows no sign of slackening.

It has been in double figures for nine years and around 20 per cent for the past two. Though not yet on a South American scale, it is coupled with an almost South American upsurge in terrorism, and Italians are beginning to ask how long democracy can survive.

Senator Spadolini promises immediate action to contain the public sector deficit, which under the indicative formula of the Company's Articles of Association is limited to 10 per cent of the company's turnover. He has been allowed to get out of hand, says Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, recently said it was running at 4,000,000 lire (£1,715m) a month, whereas the target for the year was 37,500,000 (£16,100m).

The balance of payments in the first five months has already accumulated a deficit of 5,041,000 lire (£2,163m), not far short of the deficit of 6,445,000 lire (£2,766m) in all 1980.

The lira has taken some of the strain, slipping by 50 per cent against the dollar in 15 months and devaluing by 6 per cent in March in its party inside the European Monetary System.

Europe to decide on textile agreements

By Baron Phillips

The European Community's Council of Ministers is meeting in Luxembourg tomorrow to decide its stand in Geneva next month when discussions begin on the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) which expires this year.

The council is meeting against a background of declining employment in Europe's textile industry and a fall in profits and a rise in textile imports. But a clear policy is unlikely to emerge from Luxembourg.

The Commission is proposing that the MFA should be extended for a further five years and that a new approach to textile imports from countries with preferential trading agree-

ments with the European Economic Community should be adopted.

Mr John Riffen, the Secretary of State for Trade, who will be representing Britain at tomorrow's meeting, will go with all-party Parliamentary support for an issue which has become of increasing concern to the British textile industry that has seen more than 100,000 jobs disappear and 391 factory and mill closures in 1980 alone.

There are growing doubts and concern within the industry itself that the EEC is unlikely to take a tough line with the 50 textile exporting countries. Industry leaders want to see more curbs on imports from countries like Taiwan and Korea.

Telecom to start laser trials

By Bill Johnstone

British Telecom will soon begin trials of rooftop lasers which could be offered to business customers in London by September.

The two laser systems which will be assessed, one British and the other American, will be used to carry data from one building to another within London.

The British system is called the Interlase, designed by Modular Technology and manufactured in Watford. The American is the product of American Laser Systems which is sold by their agents in the United Kingdom, Dynamic Technology.

The trials of equipment, which will also include some

microwave transmitters, are part of British Telecom's preparations for its new City secondary network.

At the beginning of this month, Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, announced the corporation's intention to spend £17m over the next three years to provide a secondary network for business men in London.

The special services which will include rooftop lasers and microwave radio links will be funded by special premiums paid by the users of these facilities.

The two laser systems will carry characters of information as pulses in the infra red part of the light spectrum.

Although systems vary substantially in design and performance, normally about 30 channels for speech can be accommodated on these laser transmitters/receivers.

The trials of British Telecom is intended to ensure that the corporation can compete with the private networks that are expected to appear after the Telecommunications Bill is given Royal Assent.

The consortium consisting of Cable & Wireless, the state-owned telecommunications company, Barclays Merchant Bank and British Petroleum (BP) intends to set up a private network using microwave, laser and cable to set in competition with British Telecom.

Experts' findings to Congress signal dangers

Chaos could hit silver market again

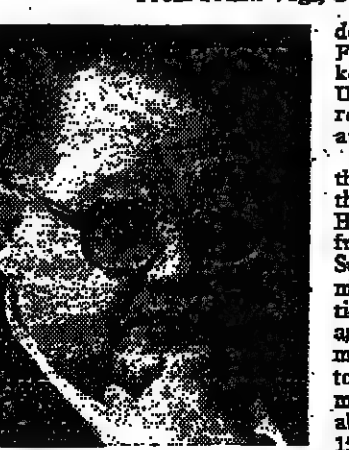
From Frank Vogl, US Economic Correspondent, Washington, June 21

Fifteen months ago the silver price plunged the silver futures markets were in chaos, and some big institutions and at least one group of private speculators in Dallas faced big losses. It could all happen again.

The Texas investors were Nelson Bunker Hunt and his brothers. They still look fondly upon silver, still own substantial amounts of it and, according to one prominent Dallas banker, "still have a few billion dollars left."

The Hunts were buying silver years ago when its ounce cost less than a handful of dollars. They were buying when the price stood at \$10 in August 1979, and they had big positions not only when the price hit \$50 in January 1980 but also when it fell to \$10.80 in late March.

Their fortunes and their continued fondness for silver suggest that another silver market debacle could happen. So do the findings presented to the United States Congress by investigators from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Federal Reserve



Nelson Bunker Hunt. Still a billionaire in silver.

delivery was demanded. Foreign brokers can play the key role here, as domestic United States brokers have to report client positions to the authorities regularly.

By large positions, of course, the investors in mind the sort of holdings that the Hunts, their partners and their friends at Conti-Commodity Services Inc had in the silver market. These combined positions, the United States agencies report, represented more than 20 per cent of the total estimated worldwide commercial demand for silver of about 433 million ounces in 1979.

In addition these groups together held futures positions, which they might have wanted to turn into physical bullion delivery, for 139.7 million ounces.

America's financial authorities are worried. "Given the difficulty of obtaining timely and accurate information on positions related to unregulated silver market brokers and determining whether such positions are traded in concert, there is a high probability that a recurrence of the recent dis-

ruptive events in the silver market would involve foreign accounts," they say.

"Clamping down on foreign brokers is not going to prevent another crisis. Authorities admit that supply and demand for commodity can go out of balance, particularly with perishable commodities and where very large price changes can result from, for example, a crop disaster.

There could be grave difficulties, especially if large positions built up on margin had to be swiftly liquidated or if commodities with rapidly declining values were used by speculators as collateral for loans to fund futures positions.

The regulatory agencies are taking steps to limit the dangers. They want to develop regulations that give the Government greater insight into what is happening in the markets and enable them to step in swiftly if there is a danger of a disaster.

The regulators cannot effectively control all market actions, but they can at least ensure that in times of emergency those who are changing market rules are not

people who have a vested financial interest. The Hunts have alleged that the boards of the commodity markets acted against them and individual members profited personally.

The authorities found no evidence to support these serious allegations. But they added: "The lack of evidence of bad faith on the part of the board members does not rule out the possibility that some board members acted primarily out of concern for their own financial positions."

The investigations into last year's events continue. New regulatory procedures for the commodity markets are being developed and Congress will no doubt be commenting on the latest findings and making a few suggestions of its own.

Meanwhile the silver price is back to its August 1979 level and it would not be at all surprising if some experienced traders in the metal were thinking today of a few new plays in the bullion markets before the authorities clamp down so toughly that all the fun of Chicago gambling of this kind is lost.

TANKS CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the seventy-ninth Annual General Meeting of Tanks Consolidated Investments Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Bahamas International Trust Building, Nassau, Bahamas, on Monday, 22nd July, 1981 at 11.30 a.m. for the purposes following:-

1. To receive and consider Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1980, and Balance Sheet at that date, and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect a dividend.
3. To appoint directors:-
(a) P. de Mera
(b) J. A. Lam
(c) D. A. Cat
(d) M. W. Gormley
4. To re-appoint the Auditors.
5. To fix the remuneration of the Auditors.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

1. To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following Resolution which will be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of the Company's Articles of Association:-
"That with effect from 1st January, 1981, each of the Directors shall be entitled to remuneration at the rate of £5,000 per annum and the Chairman to additional remuneration at the rate of £1,000 per annum."
2. To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following Resolution which will be proposed as a Special Resolution, namely:-
"That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by the deletion of Article 135 thereof and that the said Article be in force prior to the date on which the said amendments shall be adopted, and any sales, transactions and realisations mentioned therein and occurring after 31st December 1980."

By Order of the Board,
BAHAMAS INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED,
Secretaries

Nassau, Bahamas, 19th June, 1981.

A member of the Company who is entitled to attend and vote may appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Holders of Stock Warrants to Bear wishing to attend or to be represented at the meeting may obtain from the Registered Office of the Company the necessary form which when completed must be lodged at that office on or before Monday, 13th July 1981.

Forms of Proxy must be received at the Company's Head Office not later than 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, 18th July, 1981.

The Company has, however, arranged for its United Kingdom Registrars to accept proxies from The Law, Speer, Newbury, Berkshire, provided they are lodged with the Registrars not later than 11.30 a.m. on Monday, 13th July, 1981.

The better way to materials handling

Gruthers

College Milton, East Kilbride,
Glasgow G74 5LR
Telephone: East Kilbride 03552 20591
Telex: 777782

BUSINESS BOOKS

The misfortune of being first

Peaceful Conquest

The industrialization of Europe 1760-1970

By Sidney Pollard

(Oxford University Press, £17.50; paperback £7.95)

Even at the zenith of Britain's world economic supremacy in the middle of the last century, the seeds of her industrial decline were being sown. Her misfortune was to be the first industrialized country.

With no serious competition from abroad during its early stages of development British industry evolved at its own pace, responding to market opportunities as they arose and as companies were able to raise the necessary capital.

"No matter how stumbling and groping the way forward, everyone else was much further behind," Professor Pollard points out in his masterly study of the process of European industrialization. British industry was not faced, as others

were, with the rapid emergence of rivals which had to be countered quickly on pain of de-industrialization.

In Germany and other West European nations which followed Britain's industrialization, the banks played a vital role in amassing sufficient funds to finance large-scale investment. For countries industrializing later, including Russia, only the state could provide the resources to establish an industrial base on the scale required for a modern economy.

The role of governments generally, in regulating international trade (which protection was often harmful to the country which imposed it and to weaker rivals), influencing commercial decisions and providing vital infrastructure like railways, became consistently more interventionist the later and more massive the scale of industrial development.

Britain's position as an industrial pioneer with its "revolution" in fact a relatively

leisurely evolution over nearly a century in which private enterprise made investment decisions and raised capital largely without outside help or interference left her singularly ill-equipped to cope with the competitive onslaught when it came from countries geared to rapid industrialization.

The banks and other financial institutions were not geared to providing large sums of risk capital for new ventures. The Civil Service was untrained to consider the needs of industry in the formulation of policy. The education system remained rooted in the tradition that business was an uncomfortable, venal and an unsuitable pursuit for the intellect.

These institutional deficiencies, which persist today, have been largely to blame for Britain's inability over many years to cope adequately with the need to provide industrial change.

Professor Pollard has written a book of great breadth, erudition and fascinating detail

in which he sets out to show, looking at regions rather than nations, how the progressive industrialization of Europe can be seen as a single process.

His theme is admirably summarized on the fly-leaf of the dust-jacket for those who may find the broad outline a little obscured by 334 pages of text packed with information, not to mention nearly 100 pages of notes and bibliography.

It is also disappointing that only two of these pages are devoted to conclusions, in which the question "where do the industrialized nations go from here?" is hardly addressed and the preoccupation with de-industrialization not at the end.

But this and the occasional intrusion of jargon (including a chapter headed "The differential of contemporaneity") are the only disappointments in an otherwise stimulating and highly readable book.

Frances Williams

An industry slow to surface

British Industry and the North Sea

By Michael Jenkin

(Macmillan, £20)

The oil glut on world markets, the Government's "take" of oil company revenues from North Sea production and the decision by the British National Oil Corporation to cut North Sea crude prices, have occupied much public attention in the past few weeks.

That is perhaps inevitable given the influence which oil exerts on all our lives. What many of us would not realize is that the North Sea, unlike the Middle East, is a very young oil province and it was only in the mid-sixties that the first really serious commercial exploration for oil in the British sector of the North Sea developed any real momentum.

As the oil companies pressed ahead with their search for oil beneath the waves, indifference to the implications of the exploration effort descended over the media, Whitehall and ministers.

It is into this period, and that which followed, that Michael Jenkin has delved in order to trace the development of British government policy towards the offshore oil industry from its recognition to be a vital component of the national economy.

Jenkin's book is carefully and thoroughly researched and includes material culled from civil servants.

He asserts that there were three basic reasons for the slow appreciation of what the wealth beneath the waves would mean for British industry — the spawning (with government encouragement) of an offshore supplies industry.

First, industry and the public mind at large did not become involved in pressing Government to act in the offshore field until the early 1970s.

Second, from 1964 to 1972 the industrial policies of successive administrations were not conducive to initiatives in the offshore sector.

Finally, the attitudes of ministers and civil servants towards the oil companies in their role as multinationalists within the domestic economy prevented the marketing difficulties of the offshore industry from being recognized at an early date.

It was not until 1971 that the government under Mr Edward Heath publicly expressed concern about the lack of orders being gained by British companies and it was the minister of Whitehall who set the inter-ministerial Ball rolling by commissioning the International Management and Engineering Group to spell out in a detailed report what should be done.

From the IMEG report flowed a new approach, with the Offshore Supplies Office established to cajole, coerce and monitor both customers and suppliers.

Jenkin's book will be an invaluable reference source for future historians of Britain's oil age and at £20 a copy roughly equals the price of a barrel of North Sea oil.

Peter Hill

MANAGEMENT

"Enriched" training for the engineer starts to show results

Among those anxiously awaiting the outcome of discussions on the allocation of cuts in university grants is Professor Bob Smith, founder of a scheme pioneered by Southampton University intended to increase cooperation between industrialists and academics.

In an extra year added to the conventional three-year degree course, engineering students are taught about design, science, law, industrial relations and other broader aspects of professional engineering practices.

The first batch of students completes the course next month and, cuts permitting, the university intends to double the number of places offered next year from 10 to 20 per cent of the total engineering intake.

Offering similar extended, or "enriched", courses for engineers, but Southampton believes that it was the first off the mark.

Professor Smith also points out that its course is different from some others in that additional material is interwoven into the final two years and "not just tacked on at the end".

The Southampton scheme was launched four years ago, long before the Finistone Report called for broader-based engineering education. From the outset it involved industrialists. Their ideas, gathered at annual joint industry and university conferences, were built into the initial design.

According to Professor Smith and his colleagues it was clear that industry did not want the enhancement to be in the form of management training. Industrialists attending the conferences were distinctly wary of encouraging what was described as "the fledgling managing director syndrome" in students.

Awareness. Instead, the course is intended to give students an awareness of all the factors involved in commercial engineering operation.

Industrial representatives help to select the 30 or so students at present taking the course. Selection takes place at the end of the second year and the panel looks particularly for motivation towards a career in industry as well as above-average examination marks.

All students are sponsored by companies from this stage onwards. Sponsorship involves providing students with at least two long vacations or 20 weeks of carefully organized experience of working in industry.

In most cases it also includes the award of a bursary for the third and fourth academic year.

Although there is no commitment that the student will join the company after graduation, about half the first group of students to graduate have, in fact taken up job offers from their sponsoring companies.

Despite the recession all except

'Improved understanding of industry appears to have heightened students' entrepreneurial instincts. At least one has switched from a career with a large company to a job with a smaller concern, which he thought would provide wider scope and more responsibility'

one of the final-year students have had at least one job offer, and some have had several, which is one measure of the success of the scheme.

Companies may also be involved in group projects. The aim of these is to accustom students to working as members of a team and projects are chosen in order to mix different engineering disciplines — civil, electronics, mechanical and so on.

The Southampton scheme was launched four years ago, long before the Finistone Report called for broader-based engineering education. From the outset it involved industrialists. Their ideas, gathered at annual joint industry and university conferences, were built into the initial design.

According to Professor Smith and his colleagues it was clear that industry did not want the enhancement to be in the form of management training. Industrialists attending the conferences were distinctly wary of encouraging what was described as "the fledgling managing director syndrome" in students.

Awareness. Instead, the course is intended to give students an awareness of all the factors involved in commercial engineering operation.

Industrial representatives help to select the 30 or so students at present taking the course. Selection takes place at the end of the second year and the panel looks particularly for motivation towards a career in industry as well as above-average examination marks.

All students are sponsored by companies from this stage onwards. Sponsorship involves providing students with at least two long vacations or 20 weeks of carefully organized experience of working in industry.

In most cases it also includes the award of a bursary for the third and fourth academic year.

Although there is no commitment that the student will join the company after graduation, about half the first group of students to graduate have, in fact taken up job offers from their sponsoring companies.

Despite the recession all except

one of the final-year students have had at least one job offer, and some have had several, which is one measure of the success of the scheme.

Companies may also be involved in group projects. The aim of these is to accustom students to working as members of a team and projects are chosen in order to mix different engineering disciplines — civil, electronics, mechanical and so on.

The Southampton scheme was launched four years ago, long before the Finistone Report called for broader-based engineering education. From the outset it involved industrialists. Their ideas, gathered at annual joint industry and university conferences, were built into the initial design.

According to Professor Smith and his colleagues it was clear that industry did not want the enhancement to be in the form of management training. Industrialists attending the conferences were distinctly wary of encouraging what was described as "the fledgling managing director syndrome" in students.

Awareness. Instead, the course is intended to give students an awareness of all the factors involved in commercial engineering operation.

Industrial representatives help to select the 30 or so students at present taking the course. Selection takes place at the end of the second year and the panel looks particularly for motivation towards a career in industry as well as above-average examination marks.

All students are sponsored by companies from this stage onwards. Sponsorship involves providing students with at least two long vacations or 20 weeks of carefully organized experience of working in industry.

In most cases it also includes the award of a bursary for the third and fourth academic year.

Although there is no commitment that the student will join the company after graduation, about half the first group of students to graduate have, in fact taken up job offers from their sponsoring companies.

Despite the recession all except

A heavy hand for hard stuff...

The Making of Scotch Whisky

A history of the Scotch whisky distilling industry

By Michael S. Moss and John R. Hume

(James & James, £18)

Drink is a subject which no writer should tackle lightly. Shaw may have been a highly successful teetotaler, who managed to earn a living through words, but he was an exception. Alcohol has been hymned by most writers worthy of the name, and a good number of the lesser ones too.

Its praises have been sung in expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

The Making of Scotch Whisky

A history of the Scotch whisky distilling industry

By Michael S. Moss and John R. Hume

(James & James, £18)

Drink is a subject which no writer should tackle lightly. Shaw may have been a highly successful teetotaler, who managed to earn a living through words, but he was an exception. Alcohol has been hymned by most writers worthy of the name, and a good number of the lesser ones too.

Its praises have been sung in expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

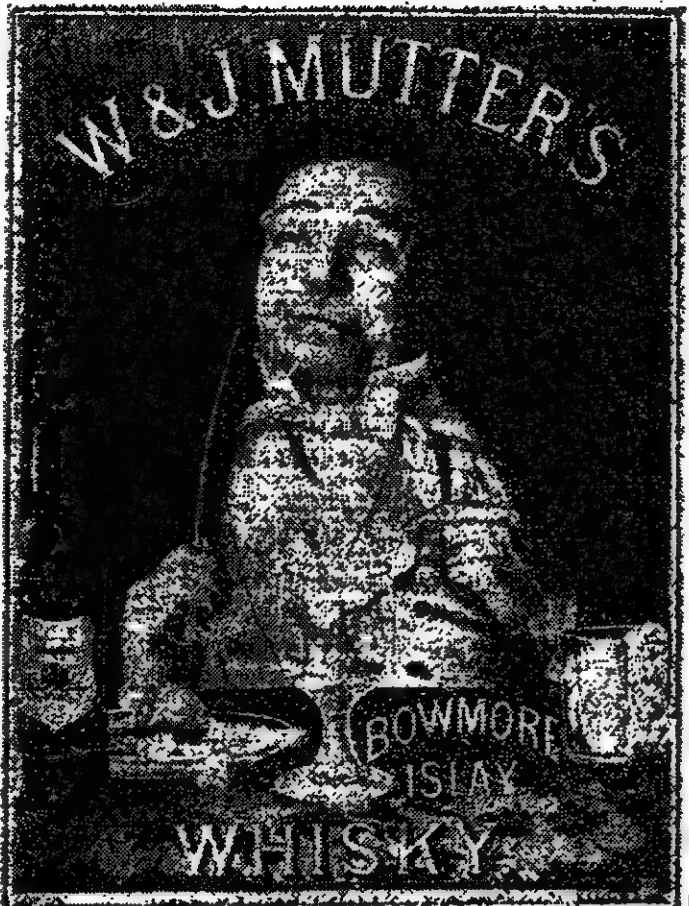
According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry, and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither. Its cover price reflects its expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross, but it is the games which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is aesthetically effective and lyrical, and where the writer wishes to reduce it to the mundane.



A nineteenth century whisky advertisement designed for the Canadian market, reproduced in *The Making of Scotch Whisky*. The drink is accompanied by ice and lemon.

They predict more mergers along the lines of those of the last decade when International Distillers and Vintners became part of Watney Mann, which in turn fell to Grand Metropolitan. But they fail to take into account some of the important changes in one major market, America, where there is a strong switch away from spirits to wine, largely at the expense of whisky.

Competent as the work is, it fails to match the style of such works as David Deitcher's *Scotch Whisky* and R. J. S. MacLeod's *The Whiskies of Scotland*.

Anyone requiring the atmosphere behind this most colourful subject would be well advised to track down one of these works or, if all else fails, spend his money on a bottle of the real stuff himself.

David Hewson

Wealth of variety among the rich

Men of Property

By W. D. Rubinstein

(Croom Helm, £12.50)

W. D. Rubinstein has set out to make a comprehensive study of the rich in Britain since the Industrial Revolution, and his book is packed with statistical tables.

It is, however, rather like a Government White Paper, or a telephone directory — full of valuable information but not easy to read.

Having taken up some 240 pages with analysis of probate records and other sources, throwing in a little bit of social history now and then, the author comes to three main conclusions that the very rich tend to be very conservative, that the British economy has prevented them from becoming quite as rich as some Americans and that they are a very diverse lot.

These conclusions are by no means surprising, nor are they uninteresting. The second one, in particular, is worth exploring. But the author spends only two pages on his conclusions — and does not develop or explain them at any length.

Instead, he opts for an infinitely painstaking approach by investigating every available source.

There are great difficulties in the way of the researcher in this field. He is bound to rely, primarily on probate records, and the advent of capital gains tax has encouraged more people to settle their wealth before death, while estate duty avoidance has been common for at least 50 years. Nor is there any way of checking on people who won and lost fortunes.

But there are all sorts of interesting facts for instance, in 1859 one top rich-leaver was 10 years, five bankers, four merchants, three clergymen, two East India Company officers, a naval officer, an hotel keeper, a corn merchant and a cotton manufacturer.

John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury, left £1m on his death in 1805.

During the 1970s the top wealth-leaver were five landowners, two property developers, a cinema tycoon (Lord Rank) and an Austrian count, and the richest of all was the shipowner Sir John Ellerman (second baronet) who left £52m.

Sir John Ellerman, the first baronet, who died in 1933, "deserves not merely a paragraph but a searching biography," says Sir John Ellerman. A virtually self-made man whose father left him £500, he became an accountant and eventually acquired interests in shipping, finance, development and newspapers.

The author describes him, with rare vigour, as "a vulgar and ignorant nouveau-riche as ever lived."

Men of Property

By W. D. Rubinstein

(Croom Helm, £12.50)

W. D. Rubinstein has set out to make a comprehensive study of the rich in Britain since the Industrial Revolution, and his book is packed with statistical tables.

It is, however, rather like a Government White Paper, or a telephone directory — full of valuable information but not easy to read.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

USM market gets into its stride

Should the burgeoning Unlisted Securities Market carry a Stock Exchange Health warning? Its present spectacular success is undoubtedly still a honeymoon period and the market's long-term viability has yet to be tested by the storms which will inevitably afflict a proportion of its companies.

When the storms occur the extent to which the USM carries with it a Stock Exchange seal of respectability will be the central question for regulators and regulated alike and should have all the makings of the kind of self-regulation row which has become so familiar.

The question, as ever, is one of perception. For the moment, the USM is quite clearly perceived as successful and confers that its birth was long overdue and necessary, and to date, that success comes as no surprise to its creators.

Companies have been joining at a rate of two or three a week recently to bring the total to 48 entrants and another 20 or so applications are being considered. Indications are that there will be at least 100 trading by the year end.

Many more are expected from the Stock Exchange's Rule 163 where the 100 companies trading regularly were set this November as a deadline to switch to either a full listing or the USM. About 20 have done so and whether more follow depends to some extent whether the SE extends this deadline.

The obvious USM advantages are the negligible costs in comparison with a full listing, particularly Exchange entry fees, lower advertising costs, accounting requirements, as well as less public disclosure. Another is that companies need only part with 10 per cent of their equity—rather than 25 per cent—which is valuable to entrepreneurs in the growing stages. But there have also been rather too many instances where businessmen have used USM to raise cash from the business rather than use it to expand its cash base.

So far, the Stock Exchange has been scrupulous in enforcing its rules and this has helped ease fears that USM investments would necessarily be riskier.

Since there are fewer shares available market prices have tended to be more volatile and price-earnings ratios higher, whether this puts the heat on managements to go for short-term performance remains to be seen. Shares trade on an average 23 times fully taxed earnings—almost three times higher than the main market, and total turnover in the seven months was almost £170m. Another element of risk will also come from the entry of new ventures, despite the original Stock Exchange stipulation that companies should have a three-year track-record.

A further group, which some involved in the USM have high hopes of, is investment companies. Two months ago the rules about the listing of investment companies were relaxed and companies could secure a listing even if they did not have a track record provided their policy was to invest exclusively in unlisted companies.

A couple of companies have already sprung up as a result. First Charlotte Assets Trust which was launched without any investments (although oddity its shares are standing at a premium to net assets) and Murray Technology whose *raison d'être* is to acquire investments from investment trusts. For an investment trust the prospect of converting their unlisted investments to listed paper is especially attractive in view of the discount they sell to assets. For an issuing house, however, the idea of setting up its own investment company along the First Charlotte lines is also attractive since it provides them with in-house placing power.

Indexed gilts Preparing for a second issue?

One figure that stood out sharply in last Thursday's money supply figures for the May banking months was the high level of private sector take-up of National Savings instruments—no less, in fact, than £732m. That must have owed a lot to final purchases of the Nineteenth Issue of Savings Certificates and initial purchases of Grammy Bonds at the lower age threshold. It is clearly a figure that cannot be sustained, albeit that the recent buoyancy of National Savings

sales does suggest that this year's target of net new sales of £3,000m (£250m a month) may well prove conservative.

So the immediate question raised by this short-term boost from National Savings sales is how much more strongly the authorities will now have to push their gilt sales over the next couple of months. Until the course of the Civil Servants dispute becomes rather clearer, that presumably remains an open question. But it is interesting, in the meantime, to look at the table published in last week's *Quarterly Bulletin* breaking down the tenders received for the 2 per cent index-linked stock issued at the end of March.

The implication of the figures is that total tenders received for the £1,000m of stock on offer must have totalled some £1,600m, or possibly rather more as tenders at par were scaled down. Any conclusions the authorities can draw from that as to the strength of underlying demand for such stocks must be rather tentative, however. How many funds avoided tendering for the first issue at all on the grounds that it is generally better to wait for subsequent issues? And how many, on the other hand, put in substantial "indicator" bids below par simply to drop a broad hint that they felt that 2 1/2 to 3 per cent coupon would suit them better?

At present, the authorities would obviously feel a great deal happier if the original stock could climb back to par before they contemplate a further issue. But even if it does, the performance of the stock to date—a range of 10 1/2 down to 96—might still raise doubts as to whether a large issue could be sold on the same basis as the original offer. Unless, that is, something fairly nasty happens on the inflation front in the meantime.

Tenders for 2% index-linked Treasury Stock 1986		
Price tendered per £100 stock	Percentage of tenders received	Percentage of total value of tenders
130 or more	0.03	0.1
120-129.75	1.5	1.3
110-119.75	24.8	18.5
100-109.75	55.0	43.4
90-99.75	15.7	29.1
80-89.75	2.7	7.6

Jobbers A system under strain

It is tempting to dismiss the rationalization of domestic equity books involving the five leading stockjobbers as no more than a tidy-up operation. The 147 stocks involved are mainly smaller companies—indeed, the number is insignificant in the context of the market as a whole—and generally firms have ceded areas where they did not have a strong presence and would probably never have made a profit even in good years. Neither is the move likely to make much difference to market users and the advantage for the jobbers is that it will both cut out some loss-making areas and free manpower and capital for use elsewhere.

But there is more to last week's reorganization than simply tidying up a few loose ends. It highlights again the problems of jobbing in a market which is so dominated by institutional investors. The level of turnover is, of course, important for jobbers; the profitability of domestic equity business has revived considerably with the increased activity of the last couple of years after a very lean stretch. But with institutions controlling about 70 per cent of the equity market, the problem remains that the market nowadays tends to be volatile and one-way. So, instead of being able to rely on jobbing profits, jobbers are forced to read the market correctly and take positions if they are to make a worthwhile return.

With overcapacity still remaining in parts of the jobbing system, further rationalization in the future cannot be ruled out. Much will depend on both the level of activity and the resilience of the individual investor. Jobbers would come under further strain if the institutional dominance continues increasing, although there are those who feel that the advancing tide has now been halted. Another possibility is that changes in the gilt market and a declining PSBR could cut into the lucrative profits earned here, thus encouraging firms to pull out of other difficult areas.

The superstore bandwagon, first set rolling in earnest by Asda (part of the Leeds-based Associated Dairies Group) in the north of England, has just gained a significant new recruit.

Safeway Food Stores, part of the American company, Safeway Stores Inc, the world's largest food retailing organization, is moving into what is the biggest new investment sector in retailing.

It is a sector in which the big grocery-based multiple store chains are fighting one another for geographical supremacy—and one spin-off is new jobs. This year there have been not far short of 10,000 from about 40 new store openings.

Initially, Safeway has a 14-store, £21m programme running to the end of 1983 which will create 1,620 jobs. By 1986 it wants to increase its present 92 outlets to 140, with most of the new ones just about in the superstore league in size and definitely so in style.

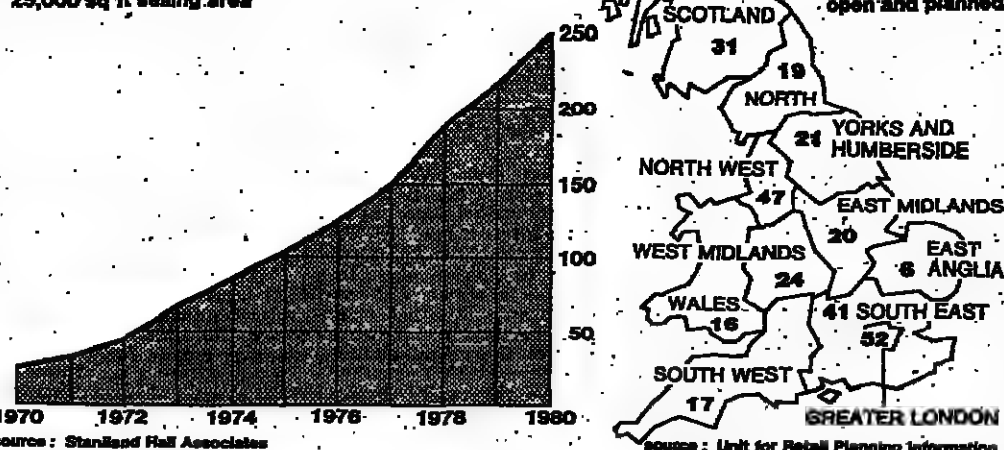
A superstore has been defined as having at least 25,000 square feet of sales area, but some are much bigger because they carry many non-food lines, including gardening and pet-care items. Britain's 5,000 supermarkets are much smaller. But what marks out a superstore is very much its ambience, giving the shopper with the palmy aroma of bread fresh-baked on the premises, a spread of fresh foods from delicatessen to crisp vegetables and the latest trend—the salty smells of a fresh fish counter and the pharmacy (sprayed long ago). Boots to be a strong trading line.

Roomy, glossy, with comfortably wide shopping aisles, serviced checkouts and usually containing at least a "fast-food" counter and served by an efficient cashier, the superstore, it caters especially for the car-borne, one-stop shopper. One-stop means the main shopping trip, weekly or at longer intervals, when it is convenient for the shopper, and profitable to the retailer.

Derek Harris describes the rivalry in a fast-growing retail sector

Battle of the superstores

How superstores grew ... and where they are



to have a wide range of goods available.

Safeway's entry means a speed up in the race for a limited number of suitable superstore sites by the big multiple. Apart from Safeway these include J. Sainsbury, the Co-op retail societies, B&M Industries' Mainstop chain, Fine Fare (part of Associated British Foods), Carrefour (Lindford Holdings), Presto (Allied Suppliers) and Key Markets' Super-Key (Fitch Lovell). A number of regionally based companies are also contenders in the race, notably the William Morrison chain based in Bradford, Yorkshire.

There are now about 300 superstores around the country and saturation point, probably around double that number, could be reached in five years. Each new superstore produces on average at least 200 jobs which means that last year's 32 new openings created more than 6,000 jobs in superstores alone, while recession slashed workforces in most of manufacturing industry.

Such job creation figures bring bleak smiles to smaller shop operators as superstores

mop up business in what, in food at any rate, is a largely static market. Since some superstores are more labour efficient, the loss of jobs through the consequential closure of small units might in the end cancel out the gain of new jobs at the superstores.

The dash into superstores, to the detriment mainly of smaller, older supermarkets in and around town centres (although small independent shops have also lost their market share) has been mounting since the mid-seventies.

There have been some problems in the past year. Tesco's switch from older, smaller units to superstores, for example, brought with it the penalty of high borrowings at a time of soaring interest rates.

Tesco has just over 70 superstores and by the year-end will have 79 open. This year alone 3,200 new jobs will be created in the stores. There had been talk of spending £200m on superstore development last year but this figure has almost certainly been trimmed. Investment this year is around £100m. Tesco pulled out of a Watford, Hertfordshire, develop-

ment because the price demanded by the local authority made the scheme uneconomic. The same thing happened in a North-east development.

Tesco has not been alone in refusing to go into schemes where the asking price was too high: so has Asda, but Mr Noel Stockdale, the Associated Dairies Group chairman believes asking prices have now stabilized, paving the way for the smoother development of superstores.

Asda's rate of openings is also easing slightly. This year it expects to spend around £60m. The company's three-year investment programme to April 1983 amounts to £160m. There are 84 superstores in the group and eight stores a year. While Asda moves south, Sainsbury, in particular, is moving north from its traditional South-east base—it opens a Leeds store this autumn—and Tesco,

although more widely spread geographically, is picking up strength in the Home Counties and the large provincial towns.

Tesco, Asda and J. Sainsbury between them now have a third of the grocery market, outpacing individually only by the combined Co-op retail societies. Co-op performance in superstores is patchy, although some retail societies, notably North Midlands, caught the public mood early. There are now about 45 superstores within the Co-op movement.

Carrefour looks upon most of its stores as "hypermarkets" since they usually have a selling area of about 20,000 square feet, and so fall into the trade's hypermarket category. But Carrefour, whose latest outlet is at Swindon—regarded as a "superstore" because it is in a district centre development—puts in the features associated with superstores.

Sainsbury is equally uncommitted to superstores as a blanket concept preferring to see its outlets tailored to the needs of a particular area. But of Sainsbury's 208 outlets there are nearly 40 of more than 20,000 square feet which will rise to nearly 50 by the end of this year, most of them offering superstore-style facilities.

Like Safeway, Sainsbury needs less space than some of the larger operators because more than 90 per cent of its lines are food and grocery although ten or more stores have a selling area larger than 25,000 square feet.

But Sainsbury is also involved in hypermarkets, four of which are already operating at Serris. Centres in a half share deal with British Home Stores.

Sainsbury, probably the most successful of the multiples, may be right to show some hesitation about the superstore boom. Euromonitor, the market analysis, in a recent study suggested that although superstores are likely to account for 10 per cent of sales by 1983, growth will then level and peak at 12 per cent. Some superstores could then close prematurely.

Can the President hit his budget targets?

Overall, the spending and tax changes proposed by Mr Reagan are, in contrast to those of Mrs Thatcher, mildly inflationary rather than restrictive

One reason for this is that overall, the spending and tax changes proposed by the President are, in contrast to those of Mrs Thatcher, mildly inflationary rather than restrictive.

This Administration is relying on the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy to fight inflation, at least in the short term, while it gets on with cutting taxes to stimulate growth. High interest rates as a result of the monetary policy will probably keep the economy slower than the official forecasts show, but even they have proved unable in the past to hold growth back for long.

In addition the spending cuts before Congress include sizable trimming of the scope and cost of some unemployment benefit programmes which, if passed, would help hold down spending, even if the jobless rate climbs more than expected.

Search

Technical assumptions about how fast departments are likely to spend money, how large and how quickly the take-up of benefits will be, and how prices will move in different sectors—can be almost as important as economic assumptions in drawing up budget numbers.

A few search now under way in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for additional last-minute savings in this year's spending is partly a reflection of the Administration's over-optimism on this score. Officials in the budget office say that they were instructed to "low ball" all spending estimates, or pick the lower end of the plausible range for each programme for this year and next.

Ironically, Mr David Stockman, the OMB director, last week accused Democrats in Congress of doing just that in drawing up their proposed cuts for the 1982 fiscal year. The latest round of this year's budget fight is coming on his move to bring Congress even closer to the Administration's original plan.

But even if the Administration does force through a still tighter budget than Congress has drawn up so far, there will still be some programme overruns for technical reasons.

The department which is exempted from cuts—defence—may well be the one which over-spends most conspicuously. The Reagan Administration is proposing a rapid defence build-up and many fear that this will run into supply bottlenecks, and push up the prices of defence goods very sharply. It is too soon to tell whether President Reagan would be ready to rein in the Pentagon, although his budget director has hinted that it may be a source of future saving.

It is here—with the savings for future years—where the Administration's economic plan is most vulnerable. Even after the spectacular achievements of the first six months in office, the President has still to find more than \$30,000m of cuts for 1983, and \$45,000m for 1984, to meet the spending targets outlined for those years.

That compares with the \$35,000m of cuts now being made in next year's spending. Naturally the easiest cuts have already been proposed for this year, but large areas of the budget have already been touched—because of their political sensitivity—and are concentrated most heavily on grants and aid to state and local government, capital projects like roads, buildings and sewerage, and those social programmes with the weakest constituents.

But cuts in the later years will have to go after pensions, and other transfer payments, and probably defence, if they are to add up to the total required.

The Administration has so far been much more successful than anyone predicted in identifying, and then winning approval for, sizable spending cuts. But repeating the trick in later years when it is needed to pay for tax cuts, or beyond even President Reagan and his budget director.

Caroline Atkinson

Business Diary profile: Chandrika Srivastava and Imco

Each time a big tanker goes down and makes a mess in the sea, the importance of a tall, dark Indian based in London's Piccadilly goes sharply up.

He is Chandrika Prasad Srivastava, secretary-general of the United Nations agency charged with technical regulation of world merchant shipping—the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (Imco).

When it was established, in 1959, Imco was regarded by many as rather a nuisance, a lot of multi-coloured bureaucrats (its 250 staff is drawn from over 50 nations) poking their noses into things that could be perfectly well left alone.

When the Torrey Canyon went down, then the Argo Merchant and the Amoco Cadiz, all that changed. From "What on earth does Imco think it is doing?" the cry became "Why doesn't Imco do something?" The pressure was on to formulate and implement globally acceptable rules to contain the burgeoning threat of marine pollution.

Srivastava himself, from the humble head of one of the UN's least transformed agencies, was transformed into an international figure, jetting round the world much in demand as a public speaker and impassioned supporter of the cause of better and safer shipping. The epitome of practical idealism, he was perfectly suited to the role.

Srivastava launched early in the path that led to shipping civil servant to the world. The son of a well-to-do landowner in northern India, he eschewed a life of ease and the lucrative career as lawyer his uncles allowed, to be propelled instead by a "desire to serve"

into that hallowed institution, the Indian Civil Service.

Armed with good degrees in law and economics from Lucknow he was groomed for the top and was soon administering districts as a magistrate in the good old British tradition.

At 33 he was chosen to work out a reorganization of the government shipping department, at 34 made assistant head, at 38 private secretary to Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Transport Minister, and at 41 was head of the biggest state shipping concern, the Shipping Corporation of India. He performed that role apart from a short spell as Shastri's secretary during the latter's premiership on Nehru's death. For 12 years and presided over the biggest changes ever in India's state shipping.

When he joined it, the corporation had 200,000 tons of shipping in three cargo liner trades; when he left it had 2.5 million tons in a worldwide network of tramp, tanker, and liner services with another 2.5m tons on order. It was all done in conformity with a new policy of Indian national expansion in shipping—but done, he insists, by persuasion rather than the force of law.

The first to feel his undoubted powers of persuasion were the British, since they still dominated the liner conferences to India they had founded a century earlier and would have to yield part of their share. He could hardly have had tougher nuts to crack: the late Sir Donald Anderson of P&O, and Sir Nicholas Cayzer of Clan Line.

"They argued strongly, but gave in to superior argument," Srivastava says. "It was done most graciously. I had the most



On such a full sea are we now afloat: Chandrika Prasad Srivastava, secretary-general of the UN's Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (Imco).

pleasant experience." Of the superiority of his argument for larger national stakes in shipping for developing countries, particularly those with a big seaboard like India, he has no doubt (though talking no part in recent acrimonious exchanges on that theme at the United Nations Commission for Trade and Development—Unctad). "Without its own shipping, a country pays out all its freight to others, and has no say in setting rates that affect its industries. National shipping is valuable for trade promotion and foreign exchange.

"A ship is paid for in eight years even if bought with foreign currency. The argument that labour-intensive economies should not engage in such capital-intensive industry does not bear scrutiny."

In 1973, having built at the age of 33 a leading position in Indian national life—chairman of State shipping, board member of state bank, president or member of this and that, he was hailed at first reluctantly on to the international shipping stage.

When the Imco job fell vacant soon after, he was the natural choice, and serving by then been blooded on the international scene had no difficulty in accepting; since when he, and it, have gone from strength to strength.

For all his increasing public exposure, Srivastava remains an intensely private man, almost impenetrable behind the openness of a gentle, old-world courtesy.

His wife, a plump grandmother who brings a touch of warmth and colour to public occasions, is a world religious leader. Known as Maraji Nirmala Devi, to her followers in America, Europe and the East, she evolved a form of spiritual yoga, Sahaja, and is revered as a manifestation of the deity. He plays no part in that. "We are just husband and wife."

Of his work at Imco he says: "It is a privilege to be serving the entire world rather than one country; to see some implementation of the idea one holds dear—co-operation not confrontation. "My endeavour has been to promote this body to serve the interests of developing and developed countries alike, and it can be done. It is the only way. The interdependence of countries rather than national sovereignty must be more emphasized in the future. The young know this; they see through vested interests."

Michael Bailey

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL TRUST PLC

Investment Manager—Robert Fleming Investment Management Limited

Secretary—Robert Fleming Services Limited

Three year summary of results

Year	Total Income	Ordinary Shares Earned	Paid per share	Gross Assets (less current liabilities) £'000	Net Asset Value per Ord share
31st March	£'000	per share	per share		
1979	2,215	4.00p	3.95p	52,798	164.2p
1980	2,730	5.21p	5.20p	45,767	141.6p
1981	2,800	5.33p	5.30p	63,919	199.9p

In his statement, the chairman LORD WYFOLD said: "An Ordinary dividend of not less than 5.30 pence per Ordinary Share is anticipated for the current year."

Copies of the Accounts are available from the Registrars, Bourne House, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU.

FINANCIAL NEWS

SPO Minerals plans £1.2m rescue package

A rescue package has been put together at SPO Minerals, the Derbyshire mineral group, for additional funds of £1.2m, because of technical and cash-flow problems at its main processing plant.

SPO, which until suspension last month traded under Rule 163(2), is now seeking an entry to the Unlisted Securities Market. The package includes a rights issue for £730,000 by the issue of 2.6 million shares at 10p each on the basis of one-for-one at 30p per share. The balance comes from the issue of shares last Friday to International Energy Bank Ltd to raise £150,000, and bank facilities providing another £320,000.

The need for the funds arises from technical problems encountered after it commissioned the Golconda Mill, a processing plant for barytes

for the oil-drilling industry, and the changes since in market conditions. Extra finance is necessary to concentrate the mill's activities on dried and ground drilling mud grade barytes and of a lead concentrate readily saleable in the United Kingdom.

Mr Robert Sprinkel, managing director, said yesterday: "Although the group has suffered a severe setback at Golconda Mill, a plant we were building and bringing into operation on an extremely tight schedule, there is confidence that we now have the right solution."

The board intends to apply to the Stock Exchange for entry of SPO's shares to the USM. With their families, the board owns 16.6 per cent of the present equity, and will be subscribing in full to the rights issue. Existing shareholders with a 27.5 per cent stake, have also undertaken to take up their rights. The remaining shares will be underwritten by Grindlay Brindley.

Hunting Gibson deal

Shipping group Hunting Gibson has bought 75 per cent of the issued share capital of Inskill Ltd, for £950,000.

Hunting, which earlier this year acquired the North Shields Stag Line shipping group for £5.5m, is paying £479,000 cash for the office, refurbishment

and fitting out group by the end of July. The balance to be paid at the end of July, 1982.

Inskill, which also designs and installs demountable partitions, made pretax profits of £533,000 in the year to December 1980

London & Liverpool in two more purchases

Bondon & Liverpool Trust continues on the acquisition trail it started last year with two new purchases.

It has entered into agreement to buy the whole of the issued share capital of U-Bix Distributor, Copy Consultants (Western). The initial consideration is for £315,240 convertible loan notes carrying no interest and 396,489 new ordinary shares of 10p each in London & Liverpool.

In addition, the vendors will receive either an additional cash sum equal to total to the pretax profits of Copy Consultants for the two years to December 1982 or have the option to receive cash instead of shares subject to a 10 per cent discount.

To extend L & L's distribution business the group has also in principle bought Bulk Hardware, a distribution hardware group.

For Bulk Hardware the group is paying a nominal £1, but the vendors will receive additional cash sums equal in total to the value of net tangible assets on September 1981, maximum £900,000, and pretax profits for the two years ending September 1983, for a maximum of £750,000.

In the last year L & L bought Hardey Precision and Talbotgraphic Limited and plans further acquisitions when opportunities arise. Results for the year to March 1981 are expected by the end of the month.

Electrical shares dominate the market this week with no less than four major companies reporting full-year figures.

Several of these have large defence interests and their results are likely to be keenly observed at a time when the Government is attempting to reduce the armed services' massive budgets.

Those likely to attract the most attention include Racal, Plessey, Ferranti and the Chloride Group. In mining finance, Charter Consolidated unveils full-year figures, the first since its major reorganization programme was announced last year.

On the economic front, the CSO starts the week with the cyclical indicators for May, later today followed by the CBI monthly trends for June.

Tomorrow the Department of Employment reports on the latest unemployment figures for June which are expected to show still further increases.

The Department of Industry publishes short-term working for May on Thursday, along with the energy trends from the Department of Energy.

Finally, on Friday, the Department of Industry weighs in with the sales and orders in the engineering industry during March and car and commercial vehicle production during May.

Charter Consolidated's full-year figures, due out tomorrow, are unlikely to show the second half achieving anywhere near the growth seen in the first half.

Estimates now range from £56m to £58m compared with £52m, after having already

Electrical sector holds the stage

This week

recorded £31m at the half-way stage with a 0.57p increase in the dividend to 4.85p gross.

The final dividend is unlikely to be much changed on last year's figures of 7.14p.

Once again, its 28 per cent stake in Johnson Matthey will continue to be of benefit but the contribution from its industrial interests will show a further decline.

The £100m sale proceeds from the sale of its Selection Trust stake continue to offer incentive for the current year with the group paying £12.6m for Bank Tin.

Racal's annual statement, also out tomorrow, is likely to prove disappointing with growth, following the acquisition of Decca, well below par.

Analysis are now looking for between £76m and £78m compared with £63.6m last time. A further set of accounts to be published, excluding Decca, is likely to show profits of around £85m.

Losses from the Decca TV interests are pitched at around £7m, but the defence side of the business, now accounting for 40 per cent of sales, continues to grow with much of the work coming from overseas sales.

A small increase in the total dividend is envisaged, with estimates of 6.5p gross against 5.9p last time.

Ferranti out on Wednesday, should see further strong growth in a year in which the NES sold off its remaining



Mr S. Z. de Ferranti (left), chairman of Ferranti, and Mr Ernest T. Harrison, chairman of Racal Electronics.



There remains little chance of a recovery in the current year and further rationalization appears on the cards.

Finally, on Thursday, Plessey's fourth-quarter profits are unlikely to show any real change over the corresponding period, although profits for the year as a whole should be well up.

Predictions range from £79m to £85m against £60.1m last time. Much of the group's problem areas have now been dealt with and growth in its two major areas, defence and telecommunications, continues apace.

Further growth can be expected in the current year, particularly on the telecommunications side, in spite of Post Office cutbacks. A final dividend of 11.4p against 9.9p is anticipated.

The poor conditions in the United Kingdom auto market remain a problem, along with over capacity, too few new developments and a restructured management.

There remains little chance of a recovery in the current year and further rationalization appears on the cards.

Finally, on Thursday, Plessey's fourth-quarter profits are unlikely to show any real change over the corresponding period, although profits for the year as a whole should be well up.

Predictions range from £79m to £85m against £60.1m last time. Much of the group's problem areas have now been dealt with and growth in its two major areas, defence and telecommunications, continues apace.

Further growth can be expected in the current year, particularly on the telecommunications side, in spite of Post Office cutbacks. A final dividend of 11.4p against 9.9p is anticipated.

The poor conditions in the United Kingdom auto market remain a problem, along with over capacity, too few new developments and a restructured management.

Anderson Strathclyde, James Cropper, Walker & Staff, Whitecroft.

TOMORROW - Interims: Ashdown Investment Trust, Albert Fisher, Harveys & Harveys (amended), Arthur Lee & Sons, Fisons, E. Austin & Sons (London), Baraona Tea Holdings, Charter Consolidated, Elswick-Hopper, Evans & Leeds, Halma, Hambros, Mansfield Brewery, Morgans Mercantile, Norwest Holst, Nova (Jersey) Kint, Ocean Wilsons, R. Paterson & Sons, Racal Electronics, Tescamit.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: Analla Television, Canfield (Klang) Development, Irish Distillers, Kilgallon (Rubber) Development Syndicate, Scottish American Investment, Throgmorton Trust, F&N, BPB Inds., Brickhouse, Dudley Capital Group, Chloride, Dupont, Cockledge (Holdings), Duport, Ferranti, Hocking Pentecost, Powell Duffryn.

THURSDAY - Interims: Associated Communications, Executive Clothing, Hestia, Laker, United Guaranty, United States & General Insurance, Baker Perkins, Baker & Hallamshire, Eldec, Components, Electrical, General Investment, Hummel, Javel, F&W Holdings, Javel, Redland, Kenel, Roders Consolidated, Scapa, Shawcross, Triplex Foundries.

FRIDAY - Interims: Braid Group, J. F. Nash Securities, Elliott Group of Peterborough, Kleen-E-Ze Holdings, T. H. Lloyd Holdings, Nucor, Radiffusion, Somic, Spang & Co.

Michael Clark

Investing in Britain's Future

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman Lord Sieff of Brimpton, O.B.E., B.A.

We continue to support United Kingdom industry. More than 90% of our clothing, household textiles and footwear is manufactured in the U.K. We import only when we cannot obtain the necessary quality or innovation in the United Kingdom.

We have seconded 17 experienced members of our staff for up to two years to community projects. Our support is most effective when backed by personal involvement. Social involvement is good citizenship and good business. We have made progress in a difficult year. We have been supported by a loyal staff, our suppliers and our customers. I thank them all.



Sieff of Brimpton

...in British suppliers and Technology
In co-operation with our suppliers, we have improved values of 'St Michael' merchandise while maintaining or upgrading quality.

We gave greater emphasis to easier priced lines while continuing to sell certain higher priced ranges; both sold well. Our policy is to sell clothes which are classic and well styled and food which tastes good — appealing to all ages and representing good value.

Many of our United Kingdom manufacturers continued to invest in modern plant and technology and have increased productivity and efficiency.

In all areas, technology played an important part in establishing high quality standards, product development and innovation.

...in Store Expansion
We continue to expand in the United Kingdom and will spend £300 million on property, buildings and equipment over the next four years. In the current financial year we have already opened stores in Truro, Exeter and Brentwood, and will open stores in Redditch and Bexleyheath. We are building stores in Stratford-upon-Avon, Enfield, Banbury and Epsom.

...in our Staff and in the Community
Good human relations have long been one of the foundations on which our business has been built and prospered. They have never been more important. They mean concern and care for the individual, clear communications and direct contact with staff.

We are concerned about the high level of unemployment. We have a responsibility to help young people who have difficulty in finding jobs. This year we will train 1,000 school leavers through the Youth Opportunities Programme.

We continue giving to charity as part of our community involvement.

We donated £995,000 and spent an additional £437,000 in other ways which help worthwhile causes.



Summary of Results

	1981 £million	1980 £million	Increase %
SALES (Excluding VAT and other Sales Taxes)			
UK Stores	1121.3	1022.5	9.7
Direct Exports	617.7	521.0	18.6
Overseas Stores	22.3	26.3	(15.3)
	1761.3	1569.8	12.2
	33.3	28.4	17.3
	78.1	69.7	12.1
TOTAL GROUP SALES	1872.9	1667.9	12.3
PROFIT BEFORE PROFIT SHARING, TAX AND MINORITY INTERESTS			
UK	180.0	173.6	
EUROPE	1.9	1.9	
CANADA	2.6	1.3	
	184.4	176.8	4.3
EMPLOYEES PROFIT SHARING	3.2	3.1	4.9
TAXATION	80.6	79.3	1.7
GROUP NET PROFIT	99.5	93.9	6.0
DIVIDENDS			
Ordinary Shares	49.6	44.3	12.0
per share (pence)	3.6p	3.4p	
EARNINGS			
per share (pence)	7.62p	7.21p	5.7

St Michael

A copy of the full Annual Report can be obtained by writing to The Secretary, Room G133, Michael House, Baker Street, London W1A 1DN.

Marks & Spencer

W L Pawson loss

After making higher profits at the half-way stage, Halifax-based clothing group, W. L. Pawson and Son slumped into the red in the second half of the year to February 28, 1981. The result is a pretax loss of £96,000, against last time's profit of £987,000, on turnover up from £20.04m to £26.1m.

Shareholders are not receiving any dividend, compared with 4.5p gross. The year saw the worst conditions in the trade for many years, the board explains, but the group should make satisfactory results in the second half of the current year.

the first half of 1981 will not be profitable.

Pilkington buys minority for £1.5m

Pilkington Brothers has agreed to buy, through its subsidiary Fibreglass, the BBA Group's 49 per cent shareholding in Regina Fibreglass, Liverpool. The deal, announced on £1.5m in cash, the interest of the two shareholding companies, BBA and Fibreglass, in Regina Fibreglass, including equity and loans, amounted to £5.5m at December 31, 1980.

F. Shaw cuts deficit, but no dividend

Trading profits of Francis Shaw, boosted by £309,000 profit on the sale of plant, reached £1,000,000 in 1980, against £79,000 in 1979. After heavier interest charges, the year's pretax loss has been cut from £393,000 to £107,000. There is no ordinary payment for the year; shareholders received 1.88p gross for 1979. And, the board warns, shareholders that

Francis Parker back to dividends

After a bigger interim bill-up from £1.74m to £2.17m, Francis Parker's pretax profit dropped from £993,000 in 1980 to £500,000 in 1981. The group, which had been contracted from £23.1m to £21.3m. But ordinary profits will receive a payment of 50p gross, the first since 1976. Activity in the construction industry is still depressed.

Business appointments

New CBI taxation chief

Mr Alan Willington, group taxation manager of British Petroleum, has been appointed chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's taxation committee. He succeeds Mr Alan Lord, managing director of Dunlop, who has been chairman of the committee since March 1979.

Mr D. J. T. Lawman, chairman of the Freight Group, has become a director of the Charter Trust & Agency.

Mr M. P. A. Abidali, at present director of sales, Courage Brewing, has been appointed deputy chairman and chief executive of Saccocc & Speed.

Mr B. J. Ryan will become managing director of Saccocc & Speed. Mr B. J. Ryan will become managing director of Saccocc & Speed.

Mr J. E. Conson has been made an assistant general manager at Midland and International Banks.

Mr James Scott-Webb has been appointed an assistant managing director of Morgan Grenfell & Co.

Mr J. C. Brown Smith, commercial director of CompAir Industrial, has been elected vice-president of the British Compressed Air Society.

Mr David W. Grainger, chairman of the board and president of W. W. Grainger Inc, Illinois, has been elected a director of the Northern Trust Company & Northern Trust Corporation, Chicago.

Mr Sam Marshall has been appointed finance director of Comstar Hotels International.

Mr A. N. Thiley has become group finance director of Festos Home & Office Products Group.

Mr Michael Brown has been promoted from director to staff vice-president of Korea Ferry International. In addition, Miss Susan Tipping has become a managing associate and Mr Stephen Neal, a senior associate.

Mr Jeremy Wyatt has been made group executive, communications, of John Brown and Company.

Mr Stephen Souhami has been promoted to the board of Krauss and Essig.

Mr T. C. Arthur has been appointed to the board of Lambunys Associates. Mrs R. A. Hun-

tries has joined the board of Lambunys and also remains on the board of Lambunys Associates.

Mr David G. S. Palmer has been appointed managing director of Browne & Day. Mr Martin Willis has been appointed secretary of Cundell Sheet Plants and of Browne & Day, Brunel Cases, Cundell Corrugated (Northampton), all subsidiaries of Cundell Sheet Plants.

Mr Geoffrey Robinson has succeeded Mr Roy Reed as production director of Mardon Son & Hall after Mr Reed's retirement.

Mr John Foulkes has been appointed managing director of the firm's Meat Company. He was formerly managing director of Matteson's Meats.

Mr John Foulkes has been appointed managing director of the firm's Meat Company. He was formerly managing director of Matteson's Meats.

Mr D. C. Owens has been appointed managing director of Matteson's Meats. He was formerly the company's sales and marketing director.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Credits	12%
C. Hoare & Co	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and above 9% up to £50,000 10%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/29 Lovat Lane London EC3R 6EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

3,396	Airsprung Group	68	-2	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9
1,175	Armitage & Rhodes	47	-1	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
12,220	Barclay Hill	200	-	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
7,847	Deborah Services	102	-2	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.6
3,899	Frank Horsell	104	-	6.4	6.2	3.3	6.0
9,101	Frederick Parker	63	-	1.7	2.7	27.4	-
1,181	George Blair	64	-	3.1	4.8	-	-
2,700	Jackson Group	108	+3	7.0	5.5	3.4	7.7
17,942	James Burroughs	130	+5	8.7	6.7	10.7	10.7
3,213	Robert Jenkins	315	-1	31.3	3.8	-	-
2,700	Suttons "A"	55	-	5.3	3.6	8.5	7.9
3,046	Torday Limited	198	-	15.1	7.6	7.6	13.1
3,088	Twillock Ord	144	-	-	-	-	-
2,157	Twillock 15% ULS	79	-1	15.0	19.0	-	-
6,103	Unilock Holdings	40	-2	3.0	7.5	5.2	9.8
13,033	Walter Alexander	103	-	5.7	5.5	5.7	9.1
5,904	W. S. Yeates	253	-2	13.1	5.2	14.0	9.7

صكيات الاصل

Shell and BP cuts dominate

levels for VLCC's to Western destinations slipped back further and now stand at

David Robinson

[illegible]

STRAIGHT DEBT			CONVERTIBLE BONDS		
Years to 1988	Yield	Price	Conv	Yield	Price
1988	15.44	100.00	1988	15.44	100.00
1989	15.44	100.00	1989	15.44	100.00
1990	15.44	100.00	1990	15.44	100.00
1991	15.44	100.00	1991	15.44	100.00
1992	15.44	100.00	1992	15.44	100.00
1993	15.44	100.00	1993	15.44	100.00
1994	15.44	100.00	1994	15.44	100.00
1995	15.44	100.00	1995	15.44	100.00
1996	15.44	100.00	1996	15.44	100.00
1997	15.44	100.00	1997	15.44	100.00
1998	15.44	100.00	1998	15.44	100.00
1999	15.44	100.00	1999	15.44	100.00
2000	15.44	100.00	2000	15.44	100.00
2001	15.44	100.00	2001	15.44	100.00
2002	15.44	100.00	2002	15.44	100.00
2003	15.44	100.00	2003	15.44	100.00
2004	15.44	100.00	2004	15.44	100.00
2005	15.44	100.00	2005	15.44	100.00
2006	15.44	100.00	2006	15.44	100.00
2007	15.44	100.00	2007	15.44	100.00
2008	15.44	100.00	2008	15.44	100.00
2009	15.44	100.00	2009	15.44	100.00
2010	15.44	100.00	2010	15.44	100.00
2011	15.44	100.00	2011	15.44	100.00
2012	15.44	100.00	2012	15.44	100.00
2013	15.44	100.00	2013	15.44	100.00
2014	15.44	100.00	2014	15.44	100.00
2015	15.44	100.00	2015	15.44	100.00
2016	15.44	100.00	2016	15.44	100.00
2017	15.44	100.00	2017	15.44	100.00
2018	15.44	100.00	2018	15.44	100.00
2019	15.44	100.00	2019	15.44	100.00
2020	15.44	100.00	2020	15.44	100.00
2021	15.44	100.00	2021	15.44	100.00
2022	15.44	100.00	2022	15.44	100.00
2023	15.44	100.00	2023	15.44	100.00
2024	15.44	100.00	2024	15.44	100.00
2025	15.44	100.00	2025	15.44	100.00
2026	15.44	100.00	2026	15.44	100.00
2027	15.44	100.00	2027	15.44	100.00
2028	15.44	100.00	2028	15.44	100.00
2029	15.44	100.00	2029	15.44	100.00
2030	15.44	100.00	2030	15.44	100.00
2031	15.44	100.00	2031	15.44	100.00
2032	15.44	100.00	2032	15.44	100.00
2033	15.44	100.00	2033	15.44	100.00
2034	15.44	100.00	2034	15.44	100.00
2035	15.44	100.00	2035	15.44	100.00
2036	15.44	100.00	2036	15.44	100.00
2037	15.44	100.00	2037	15.44	100.00
2038	15.44	100.00	2038	15.44	100.00
2039	15.44	100.00	2039	15.44	100.00
2040	15.44	100.00	2040	15.44	100.00
2041	15.44	100.00	2041	15.44	100.00
2042	15.44	100.00	2042		

is so risky that what you make one year you more than likely lose the next and if you have already paid tax at 70 per cent on the gains you have nothing left in the kitty to cover the losses in the following year. By using a straddle you cut the tax to 28 per cent which is a level they can live with. But if it was any more, the risk would become too great and they would take their money elsewhere.

And that is where the debate currently stands. There had been hopes that legislation would have been tacked onto the President's tax-cutting bill, but that idea has now been abandoned. Having missed that chance and with Congress soon to break for summer, it will be the end of the year at the earliest before there is any chance of the proposals becoming law.

[illegible]

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began June 15. Dealings End, June 26. § Contango Day, June 29. Settlement Day, July 6

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began June 15. Dealings End, June 26. § Contango Day, June 29. Settlement Day, July 6

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Price last	Ch'ge on	Gross Div div	Div yield	Capitalization	Price last	Ch'ge on	Gross Div div	Div yield	Capitalization
---------------	-------------	------------------	--------------	----------------	---------------	-------------	------------------	--------------	----------------

100

Public and Educational Appointments

Chief Scientist

Department of Health and Social Security
£26,215

The Chief Scientist is the Department's authority on all scientific policy and research matters. The post, which carries Deputy Secretary rank, has important advisory functions at the highest levels in DHSS and full administrative responsibility for the work of about 30 research units and a budget in excess of £12½ million for 1981/82.

The role also involves fostering working relationships with the research councils, and especially at this time for consolidating interaction with the Medical Research Council in the field of bio-medical research and as the Council's capacity to undertake health services research increases.

Candidates must be scientists (preferably with medical qualifications) with the high academic, managerial and personal qualifications necessary to promote excellence in the Department's scientific research, to generate confidence in this work throughout the research community, and to contribute relevant, high quality advice in the policy field.

Appointment will be for a period of 3 years in the first instance renewable to a maximum of 5 years. Salary for a Deputy Secretary post is £26,215 a year but in certain circumstances it may be possible to arrange for a secondment from the applicant's current employer.

For further details and an application form to be returned by 24 July 1981 write to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote reference S/5584/1.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY EUROPE

Full and Part-Time positions are available teaching in Business Engineering.

UNIVERSITY LEVEL AMERICAN SYSTEM

Please send education and career details with references to the International University Europe, The Avenue, Bushey, Watford, Herts, WD22 2LN. To the attention of the Academic Dean.

HEAD

AUSTRALIAN STUDIES CENTRE at the INSTITUTE OF COMMONWEALTH STUDIES (University of London)

Applications are invited for the post of first HEAD of the newly established Australian Studies Centre in London.

It is anticipated that the post, which will be at professional level, may be filled by someone from Australia and that the initial appointment will be made from the fields of History, Politics, or International Relations, and for a term of not less than two years, beginning in 1982. Early informal enquiries and expressions of interest, addressed to the Director of the Institute, Professor W. H. Morris-Jones, will be welcome and will be treated as confidential. Further details are available from the Assistant Secretary, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 27 Russell Square, London WC1B 3DS, to whom applications should be sent not later than 15 August 1981.

The University of Manchester

WHITWORTH ART GALLERY Applications are invited for the post of EXHIBITIONS OFFICER to be responsible to the Director for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the gallery's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The Whitworth mounts a major loan exhibition a year in two purposes: to introduce new artists and to circulate travelling exhibitions. The gallery also maintains a permanent collection of paintings and sculpture, and the Greater Manchester Art Collection, which includes the work of the Manchester School of Art and the Manchester School of Architecture. The gallery is also responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the Whitworth's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions. The gallery is also responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the Whitworth's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

York College for Girls

Applications are invited for the post of HEAD (Group 7) which has become vacant in the early retirement of the Head. The post is a full-time position and involves the management of the college's educational and administrative affairs. The head will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the college's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The head will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the college's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

COLLEGE OF ARTS UNIVERSITY OF RIYADH SAUDI ARABIA

TEACHING-STAFF VACANCIES ENGLISH DEPT.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (MALE) AND ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (FEMALE) IN LINGUISTICS LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR WITH EXPERIENCE IN ENGLISH LAB

General Conditions: Faculty members should hold a Ph.D. in their specialisation, or have acquired their academic title at a teaching institution accredited by the University of Riyadh. Language instructors should have qualified for a B.A. (general average not less than 70%) plus 3 years experience, or an M.A. degree. Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

BURSAR PARSONS MEAD

The present year of this independent B.G.S.A. girls' school is ending at the end of April 1981. The Governors wish to appoint a successor. The school has about 450 pupils including about 50 boarders. The post is non-resident. The salary is based on that of Senior Bursar in the B.G.S.A. For further particulars, applications should be sent as soon as possible to the Clerk to the Governors, Parsons Mead, 271-273, Lane, Ashford, Surrey TN21 2JL.

PRIVATE ENGLISH TEACHER

Requires 3 months' live experience. Application in writing plus photo to: C/O M.O.A. 61 CROFTON GATE LONDON S.W.11

University of Hong Kong INSTRUCTOR DENTAL HYGIENE

Applications are invited for the post of Instructor in Dental Hygiene in the Department of Dental Hygiene. The post holder will be responsible for the instruction of students in dental hygiene and for the supervision of the dental hygiene laboratory. The post holder should have a B.Sc. (Dental Hygiene) or equivalent qualification, and should have at least 3 years' experience in dental hygiene instruction. Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam, Hong Kong.

University of Kent DATA PROCESSING OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Data Processing Officer in the Department of Mathematics. The post holder will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the department's data processing system. The post holder should have a B.Sc. (Mathematics) or equivalent qualification, and should have at least 3 years' experience in data processing. Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, Faculty of Science, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, UK.

University College London DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Anthropology. The post holder will be responsible for the instruction of students in anthropology and for the supervision of the department's research programme. The post holder should have a Ph.D. in anthropology, and should have at least 3 years' experience in teaching and research. Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT.

Swanbourne House School HEADSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Head of the school. The post holder will be responsible for the management of the school's educational and administrative affairs. The head will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the school's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The head will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the school's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

COLLEGE OF ARTS UNIVERSITY OF RIYADH SAUDI ARABIA

TEACHING-STAFF VACANCIES

The College of Arts, University of Riyadh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, invites applications to fill the following teaching staff vacancies for the academic year 1981/82. English Language Department: Assistant Professor—Prose and creative writing; Assistant Professor—English language; Assistant Professor—English poetry; Assistant Professor—English literature; Assistant Professor—English language lab; Assistant Professor—English language lab in English/Arabic translation and vice versa.

Centre for European Languages: Professor—Associate Professor—Translation; Assistant Professor—English language instruction; Assistant Professor—English language instruction; Assistant Professor—English language instruction; Assistant Professor—English language instruction.

Geography Department: Associate or Assistant Professor—Cartography; Associate or Assistant Professor—Cartography; Associate or Assistant Professor—Cartography; Associate or Assistant Professor—Cartography.

Lecturer (female)—Human Geography; Associate or Assistant Professor (female)—Physical Geography; Associate or Assistant Professor (female)—Physical Geography; Associate or Assistant Professor (female)—Physical Geography.

History Department: Professor or Associate Professor—Islamic History; Professor or Associate Professor—Islamic History; Professor or Associate Professor—Islamic History; Professor or Associate Professor—Islamic History.

General Conditions: Faculty members should hold a Ph.D. in their specialisation, or have acquired their academic title at a teaching institution accredited by the University of Riyadh. Language instructors should have qualified for a B.A. (general average not less than 70%) plus 3 years experience, or an M.A. degree. Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, College of Arts, P.O. Box 2456, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Selected candidates only will be advised for interview.

Back to College?

Group 4 Total Security Limited, the largest security company in Europe, is to set up a foundation at the Cranfield Institute of Technology to sponsor research into the role and functions of the security industry in our society.

Initially the student will be sponsored for one year and study within the Cranfield Social Policy M.Sc. Programme; applicants are invited from experienced practitioners with a Police, Insurance or allied background. Fees will be paid and subsistence will be arranged accordingly.

In the first instance, please reply to: John Brown Esq., Director, Department of Social Policy, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL. Tel: 0234-751024.

group4

University of Leicester SCHOOL OF EDUCATION S.S.R.C. STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited from students who are studying for a Social Science Research Council Studentship to be held in the School of Education. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the school's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the school's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

University of Hull DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTING

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Accounting. The post holder will be responsible for the instruction of students in accounting and for the supervision of the department's research programme. The post holder should have a Ph.D. in accounting, and should have at least 3 years' experience in teaching and research. Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photocopies of academic and professional experience credentials, should be sent to the Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Hull, Hull, UK.

University of Warwick POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited from students who are studying for a Biological Sciences Research Council Postgraduate Fellowship to be held in the Department of Biological Sciences. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the department's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the department's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

University of Durham DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY CONOCO ADVANCED COURSE STUDENTSHIP IN GEOGRAPHICS

Applications are invited for a Conoco Advanced Course Studentship in the Department of Geography. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the department's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the department's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

University of Warwick POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited from students who are studying for a Biological Sciences Research Council Postgraduate Fellowship to be held in the Department of Biological Sciences. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the department's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the department's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

University of Durham DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY CONOCO ADVANCED COURSE STUDENTSHIP IN GEOGRAPHICS

Applications are invited for a Conoco Advanced Course Studentship in the Department of Geography. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the department's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the department's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

University of Warwick POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited from students who are studying for a Biological Sciences Research Council Postgraduate Fellowship to be held in the Department of Biological Sciences. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the department's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the department's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

We are developing our air ambulance service for sick or injured travellers and need two resourceful, responsible and energetic persons to undertake a full-time role from our national H.Q. in Basingstoke. Much of the work is done by telephone. Negotiation and communication skills are essential plus drive and ingenuity to overcome problems quickly and make things happen. Applicants must be able to work varied hours including weekend and night duty at home. Salary by negotiation in range £5,000-£5,500. Apply by letter with full c.v. to: Registrar, St. John Ambulance, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1X 7EP.

ROYAL NORTHERN COLLEGE OF MUSIC, MANCHESTER ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTRAR

Applications are invited for the appointment of Administrative Registrar available from early September 1981, or as soon as possible thereafter. This is a permanent post and the Registrar is looking for an able administrator with experience in general administration embracing personnel and staff management, control of budgets, building and maintenance, and the College's work. Applicants should have appropriate qualifications and experience at a responsible level. The post is permanent. Application forms and further details, returnable by 15th July, may be obtained from: The Secretary, Royal Northern College of Music, 124 Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PD (Telephone No. 061 273 6293).

SPECIAL REPORTS put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 10

SECRETARIAL

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY £27,600. Genuine opportunity for an executive secretary to a senior manager in a leading company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

SENIOR SEC PA £7,000+ EXCELLENT FRINGE BENEFITS. Top class career opportunity with 5 years experience at director level to work for a senior personal executive of a well known multi-national organization based in the west London area. This position calls for a mature Secretary P.A. with excellent organizational and communication skills. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

PA AUDIO SECRETARY £5,500. Able to cope with a variety of duties for senior management in a leading company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

SECRETARIAL FOR ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS. Full-time position in a leading architectural and engineering firm. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

SECRETARIAL FOR A SENIOR MANAGER. Full-time position in a leading company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

SECRETARIAL FOR A SENIOR MANAGER. Full-time position in a leading company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

SECRETARIAL FOR A SENIOR MANAGER. Full-time position in a leading company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

SECRETARIAL FOR A SENIOR MANAGER. Full-time position in a leading company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

SECRETARIAL FOR A SENIOR MANAGER. Full-time position in a leading company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

SECRETARIAL

Receptionist Extraordinary £6,500 & £7,000. Excellent opportunity for a receptionist in a leading company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

AMERICAN BANK VICE-PRESIDENTS SEC. P.A. £6,700. An outstanding opportunity for a Vice-President in the American Bank. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

WORLD TRAVEL ORGANISER YOUNG SEC. £5,500. Great career opportunity for a young person in the World Travel Organisation. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

HEAD OFFICE OF LARGE FIRM (WEST END) £5,500. Excellent opportunity for a head office employee in a large firm. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO. £5,500. Excellent opportunity for a receptionist in a video film company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO. £5,500. Excellent opportunity for a receptionist in a video film company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO. £5,500. Excellent opportunity for a receptionist in a video film company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO. £5,500. Excellent opportunity for a receptionist in a video film company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO. £5,500. Excellent opportunity for a receptionist in a video film company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO. £5,500. Excellent opportunity for a receptionist in a video film company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

NON-SECRETARIAL

EXPERIENCED RECRUITMENT COUNSELLORS. Excellent opportunity for experienced recruitment counsellors. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO. £5,500. Excellent opportunity for a receptionist in a video film company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO. £5,500. Excellent opportunity for a receptionist in a video film company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO. £5,500. Excellent opportunity for a receptionist in a video film company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO. £5,500. Excellent opportunity for a receptionist in a video film company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO. £5,500. Excellent opportunity for a receptionist in a video film company. The post involves a high level of responsibility and is a key position in the company. The post holder will be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's programme of exhibitions and its travelling exhibitions service. The post holder will also be responsible for the curatorial and administrative aspects of the company's international exchange programme, which includes the loan of works of art to other galleries and the loan of gallery space to other institutions.

RECEPTIONIST VIDEO FILM CO. £5,500. Excellent

Labour chooses left-winger to contest Warrington

From Richard Ford, Warrington

Mr Douglas Hoyle, a former Labour MP for Nelson and Colne and a left-winger, was chosen yesterday as Labour candidate in the Warrington by-election, which is expected to be held on either July 16 or 23.

He gained 20 votes in the second ballot at the selection meeting, giving him an overall majority of one over the combined vote of Mr Michael Hall, a strongly favoured Labour councillor sponsored by the Cooperative Party, and Mrs Margaret Beckett, who was Margaret Jackson's MP for Lincoln from 1974 to 1979.

There was heavy trade union lobbying for Mr Hoyle as part of an attempt to stop Mr Hall securing the nomination. The previous MP, Sir Thomas Williams, who had a majority of more than 10,000 at the last general election, had been a Co-op-sponsored candidate and a faction in the local Labour Party wanted a change to a trade union candidate.

Mr Hoyle, aged 51, is sponsored by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs of which he is a vice-president, and met the local party's preference for a candidate from the North-west with strong industrial connections.

While one of his rivals for the nomination said afterwards that the local party thought Mr Hoyle was a moderate, he is a former member of the Tribune group, a member of the party's National Executive Committee and supports uni-



Mr Douglas Hoyle: "Bloody nose" for SDP predicted.

lateral disarmament and British withdrawal from the EEC. His selection gave Labour voters a clear choice between the policies being proposed by the party leadership and those of the Social Democratic Party, whose candidate will be Mr Roy Jenkins, the former Labour Home Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Hoyle was born and grew up in Lancashire and still lives at Chorley, his birthplace; he is widely respected among trade unionists in the north-west. He emphasized his local connections several times after his selection. "I am not coming from the south. I am from the north-west," he declared.

Mr Hoyle also supports selective import control in key industries.

like some people into an hotel". He predicted that the SDP would get a "bloody nose" on polling day. "I think they will get a severe beating. I do not think they have any roots in Warrington or know anything about the problems of the people."

At Labour's selection meeting 39 of the 43 members of the party's general management committee spent almost three hours listening to the six short-listed candidates.

Others on the short list, drawn up from 57 nominations, included Mr Joseph Baldwin, a councillor from Wigan, Mr Terence Wynne, a councillor from Leigh, and Mr John Garside, the Labour leader of Warrington Council.

Afterwards Mr Hoyle said: "Let us tell the people that Thatcherism has failed and that there is only one answer, and that is the Labour Party." He said the party would increase its majority in the by-election.

The main issue would be unemployment, which in Warrington had more than doubled from 5 per cent in 1979 to more than 12 per cent.

Asked what he would support in the battle for the deputy leadership of the party, Mr Hoyle said the by-election was not about the deputy-leadership, adding: "I have not made up my mind, but I hope all the candidates will come up to support me."

Mr Hoyle also supports selective import control in key industries.

Healey team jubilant over opinion poll result

By Philip Webster
Political Staff

Supporters of Mr Denis Healey in Labour's deputy leadership contest were jubilant yesterday over the results of an opinion poll showing that he was the overwhelming choice of most Labour voters.

Leaders of Mr Wedgwood Benn's campaign saw it as further evidence of media support for Mr Healey.

Mr Giles Radice, MP for Chester-le-Street and member of Mr Healey's campaign team, said last night that the survey by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) in *The Sunday Times* clearly underlined the importance of Mr Healey to the Labour leadership and the party's chances of regaining power.

"It confirms what we have always known. Mr Healey is extremely popular among Labour voters and trade unionists. Labour MPs and the trade unions want a Labour government. To achieve power you have to win elections and this poll underlines that we are more likely to do that with Mr Healey in the post of deputy leader than anyone else."

The poll is an important boost to Mr Healey on the eve of the annual conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union in Brighton. In the poll, three in five voters chose Mr Healey and one in five Mr Benn. Eighty-eight per cent of TGWU members opted for Mr Healey and 19 per cent for Mr Benn.

Mr Radice said the Healey camp challenged the conventional wisdom that Mr John Silkin would win the TGWU vote on the deputy leadership on the first ballot and Mr Benn on the second.

"We have in no way conceded the TGWU vote. This poll shows Mr Healey's support in the union and we hope that we may get it."

Mr Healey is to address a meeting of the Labour Solidarity campaign in Brighton today. He said that his campaign was a punishment for the party's poor performance in the last election. He said he was speaking at a fringe meeting of the Confederation of Health Service Employees conference.

"We aim to bring the results of the poll to the attention of as many people as possible," he said. "We want to win the next election and when one talks of elections Denis Healey becomes more and more important to the Labour party."

TGWU deputy, Page 2
David Wood, Page 13



Lisa Hayyer, aged seven, on her shire horse Minstrel yesterday after winning the class for the best young handler of a heavy horse at the Putney Show in south-west London.

Union chief questions closed shop

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Brighton

The CBI gained an unexpected ally in its battle against the closed shop yesterday when the acting leader of Britain's largest union declared himself opposed to coercive recruitment.

Mr Alex Kitson, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "I have never agreed with the closed shop as part of a condition of employment between the employee and the employer."

Emphasizing that he was speaking for himself, rather than for the 3.8 million-strong TGWU, which opens its policy conference today, Mr Kitson said: "I agree with 100 per cent membership trade unionism. We will work and fight for that."

"But there is a difference between an employer telling a man that he has to be a member of a union because he has signed an agreement, and the man saying: 'You must be a member of the union. There is a big difference.'"

Mr Kitson's remarks startled industrial reporters attending his pre-conference press briefing. They expected a strong attack on the anti-shop measures being proposed by the CBI, but were treated to an unexpected coincidence of views.

The acting leader of the transport workers went on to say that there was a great deal of weakness in existing closed shops, some of which go back many years.

"Activity in places like that has not been to the advantage of the unions," he said, arguing that rank-and-file members should determine how the closed shop operated in any industry or plant.

"If they want to fight for 100 per cent trade unionism, we will support them to get it," Mr Kitson insisted.

He denied that his views would be regarded as backing for the CBI's attitude, though it is difficult to see how they could be interpreted otherwise. Like Mr Kitson, the CBI

Unions seek details on railways investment

Continued from page 1

in Scotland next week where the BR chairman is also expected to speak.

In the talks which will take place later today under the aegis of the Rail Council, leaders of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) could well take a stronger line.

A recent conference decision called for early industrial action for the implementation of the Government's plan to approve sufficient investment funds, but the Aslef executive has held back from calling such action ahead of the statement by the Treasury.

But the rigorous conditions which the Government is expected to attach to its approval for the electrification programme going ahead were fore-shadowed at the end of last week by Mr. Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

He said that there had been a failure to make the kind of changes which would increase productivity, including the change to single manning of freight trains, flexible rostering of drivers, crews and the removal of artificial demarcations between jobs. Productivity over the 10 years to last year had improved by only five per cent.

Today's Parliamentary statement and discussions are set against the background of an expected announcement later this week of the Railway Staff National Tribunal findings on the current pay dispute.

British Rail has refused to budge from its seven per cent offer while the unions were claiming parity with other settlements in the nationalised industries which have been running at between 12-15 per cent.

Union leaders are hopeful that the tribunal, led by Lord MacGillivray, will increase the management's offer to about 9.8 per cent to mirror the increase in basic pay won by miners.

It is understood that some union leaders have indicated privately that they think such an offer would be acceptable to their members.

WEST BLAMED FOR PEKING'S CRIME

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 21

Mr Am Lin, head of Peking's police forces, has blamed "corrupting" cultural influences from Western countries for part of the city's crime wave.

Mr Am told a rally of 10,000 people at a stadium here that murder, rape, robbery and arson posed serious problems

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, visits rallies in North Yorkshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Somerset, Cambridge and Kent, in connection with the scheme's twenty-fifth anniversary.

The Prince of Wales, president, the Mary Rose Trust, dives on the site of that ship off Portsmouth, 11.30 am.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends garden party given by Tradesmen Trust, Hatfield House, 3 pm.

Princess Margaret attends reception given by High Commissioner for the Eastern Caribbean Commission to launch royal wedding

stamps to be issued in Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, London Hilton, 12 pm.

The Duke of Gloucester, as president, British Consultants Bureau, lunches at Merchant Taylors' Hall, 12.45 pm.

The Duke of Kent, president of the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, attends championship meeting, Wimbledon, 1.45 pm.

Princess Alexandra opens Nissan House, operational headquarters of Chevron Petroleum (UK), operators of Minian oilfield, Alzira, Aberdeen, 11.30 am.

Talks, lectures: "Expressionism in the North", Mary Ellis, Tate Gallery, 1 pm. Films: "The Study of Draw-

ings" and "Photography-Nadar the Great", National Gallery, 1 pm.

The Kingdom of Urutu, Domingo Collon, British Museum, 11.30 am.

21st Darwin Lecture: The Implications of Ploocene Homoid Footprints, Dr. J. Leakey, Institute of Biology, 41 Queen's Gate, Kensington, 5.30 pm.

Exhibitions: John Piper Exhibition: Paintings and graphics, Dorchester Abbey, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, 10 am to 7 pm.

"Fashion and fantasy", contemporary jewelry, Arnold's Gallery, 40, Market Square, Bristol, 11 am to 5 pm.

Manuscript "81, contemporary architectural drawings, 7 Dials Gallery, 52 Dials Street, London, 10 am to 6 pm.

Longtime music: Delme Quartet play Haydn, St. John's, Smith Square, London, 1 pm.

Sonja Nedrum, mezzo-soprano, Margaret Gibbs, piano, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05 pm.

Festival of British organ music, St. Peter's, St. Michael's, Cornhill, City of London, 1 pm.

Memorial concert for Frank Merrick with Stella Wright, mezzo, Alexander Morgan, tenor, and Shirley Woods, piano, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, City of London, 1.15 pm.

Air fares

World Airways's £100 bookable fare from London (Gatwick) to Baltimore-Washington goes up to £145 on July 1. As there is a minimum seven-day advance purchase requirement, the fare will be in force for reservations at the cheaper price. Standby seats remain at £39.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Representation of the People Bill, second reading. Lords (2.30): British Nationality Bill, second reading.

Church music

Winchester Cathedral: June 26, concert, Bonn Symphony Orchestra, 7.30 pm.

Guilford Cathedral: June 25, organ recital, Roy Massey, 8 pm; June 27, concert, Surrey Festival Choir, 7 pm.

St Paul's Cathedral: June 26, organ recital, Harold Herresthal, 12.30 pm.

Westminster Abbey: June 25, organ recital, Hugh McLean, 6.30 pm.

St Ann's Church, Manchester: June 24, Haydn's Creation, Halle Choir, 7.30 pm.

Lincoln Cathedral: June 26 and 27, concert of dancing, Goldsmith's College, London University, 6.15 pm.

Wells Cathedral: June 25, recital, Barren, Domestical of Norway, 7.30 pm.

Norwich Cathedral: June 24, organ recital, Jennifer Bate, 8 pm.

St Peter's, Westminster: June 25, which: June 26, recital, Catherine and Stephen Waters, 1 pm.

Canterbury Cathedral: June 23, concert, Westminster Choir of St. Paul's, June 24, concert, Royal Opera Choir of Sweden, 12 am.

All Souls, Langham Place: June 26, Haydn's Creation, choir and orchestra, 6.30 pm.

Today's anniversaries

Giuseppe Mazzini, Italian statesman, born 1805; Niccolò Machiavelli, Italian historian, died in Florence, 1527; George V crowned, 1911.

Premium bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Savings Bonds: £100,000, 12VW 608373 (winner comes from Camden, London); £25,000, 6WT 172053 (Cheshire); £5,000, 48F 1692589 (Hampshire).

Roads

London and the South-east: M2, Kent, coastbound carriageway shut overnight from junction 1 (Roehampton) to junction 3 (Maidstone) and London-bound carriageway closed to one lane; coastbound drivers advised to use M25; M20 and A22.

(Walsall) closed; northbound entry and exit at junction 9 closed; southbound entry and exit at junction 11 closed 7 am to 9.30 am until Friday.

Temporary traffic lights on A41 at intersection with A49 north of Winchester, Shropshire.

West and West A38 between Sturford and Ivybridge, Devon, all traffic using eastbound carriageway as other side closed for roadworks; special care should be taken when changing lanes.

M4 lane closures between junction 24 and 25, the Newport exits. The North: M1, lane restrictions in Lancashire and Cumbria.

Scotland: A1, roadworks and temporary signals to the east of Edinburgh (Lothian); long delays likely.

Sporting fixtures

Croquet: Northern championship, Bowdon Croquet Club, Altrincham, Greater Manchester. Tennis: Wimbledon championship, Wimbledon, Surrey.

Cricket: County championship (11 am to 6.30 pm unless stated): Derbyshire v Northamptonshire at Derby; Essex v Gloucestershire at Southamptn; Lancashire v Nottinghamshire at Leamington; Warwickshire v Somerset at Worcester. Other matches: Oxford University v Cambridge at Oxford; Kent v Surrey at Maidstone; Lancashire v Warwickshire at Birmingham.

Bowls: British women's championship at Edinburgh.

Auctions today

Sotherby's, Bond Street: Fine portrait miniatures 11 am; works of art, ivories, and objects of vertu, 2.30; valuable printed books, 11 am; Chinese, Korean, and Japanese art, 11 am; tribal art, 11 am; tribal art, 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Old and modern silver, 2 pm; Russian and Soviet silver, 2 pm; Russian and Soviet silver, 2 pm.

The Pound

Bank buys Bank sells
Australia \$ 1.79 1.72
Belgium F 36.50 36.50
Canada \$ 1.24 1.24
Denmark Kr 16.25 16.25
France F 6.55 6.55
Germany DM 4.86 4.82
Greece Dr 115.50 109.50
Hong Kong \$ 11.25 10.65
Italy L 203.00 203.00
Japan Y 237.50 237.50
Netherlands G 3.39 3.15
Norway Kr 126.90 126.90
Spain P 166.00 166.00
Sweden Kr 10.25 9.80
Switzerland Fr 2.02 1.95
USA \$ 1.58 1.58
Yugoslavia D 75.50 70.50

Figures for gold, denominated in pounds, are supplied on Saturday by Reuters. Bank rates are supplied on Monday by Reuters. Exchange rates are supplied on Monday by Reuters.

London: FT index rose 6.3 to 541.4.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26 and Good Friday by The Times Newspaper Ltd., London W1A 3AA.

Weather

The general situation. Pressure is high over the British Isles but weak frontal troughs will affect N Scotland.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, Central & East of England, Midlands: Dry, sunny periods, wind variable; max temp 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F).

SE England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods but cloudy at first; max temp 18 to 20°C (64 to 68°F); cooler in evening.

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable; max temp 18 to 22°C (68 to 72°F); cooler in evening.

SE, NW Scotland: Cloudy at times with a little rain or drizzle in evening; wind variable; max temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

Wales, Shetland: Cloudy rain or drizzle at times; wind variable; max temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

Delaware: Rain and showers; dry and sunny periods; max temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

Delaware: Rain and showers; dry and sunny periods; max temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

Delaware: Rain and showers; dry and sunny periods; max temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

Delaware: Rain and showers; dry and sunny periods; max temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

Delaware: Rain and showers; dry and sunny periods; max temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

Delaware: Rain and showers; dry and sunny periods; max temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

Delaware: Rain and showers; dry and sunny periods; max temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

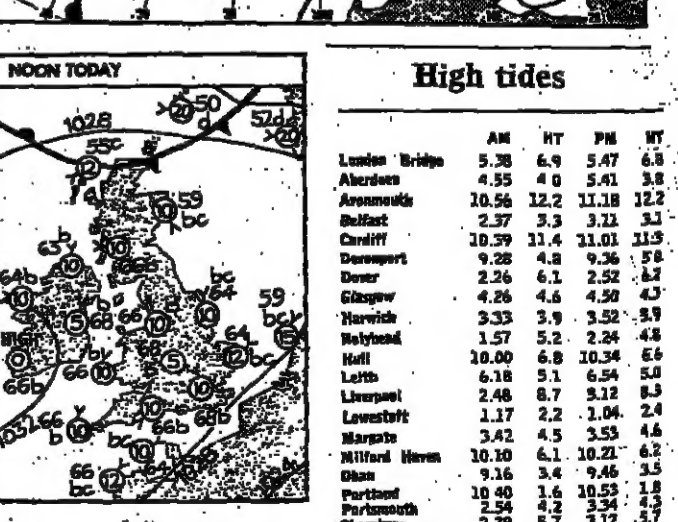
Delaware: Rain and showers; dry and sunny periods; max temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

Delaware: Rain and showers; dry and sunny periods; max temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

Delaware: Rain and showers; dry and sunny periods; max temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

Delaware: Rain and showers; dry and sunny periods; max temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).

Delaware: Rain and showers; dry and sunny periods; max temp 15 to 18°C (59 to 64°F).



blue sky; bc-half, clouded; bc-cloudy	Shiraz	2.23	4.2	4.3
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Southern	2.23	4.2	4.3
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sydney	10.04	8.4	10.57
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tues	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wed	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thurs	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Thursday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Friday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Saturday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Sunday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Monday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Tuesday	2.23	3.0	3.4
overcast; bc-half, bc-half, bc-half	Wednesday	2.23</		